

















SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1903.

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# Seven Oaks

A mountain summer resort on the headwaters of the Santa Ana River; elevation 5000 feet. A quiet, restful place to spend your summer outing among the pines and oaks.

For circulars and information to Santa Ana, California, or Pasadena, California, 410 E. Broadway, Los Angeles, call up E. G. Cameron by phone 1000.

# Hotel Arcadia

Santa Monica by the Sea. SPECIAL RATES DURING MAY AND JUNE.

A. D. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

# La Vista Grande

Monrovia. "The Gem of the foot hills". The most beautiful spot in California.

W. G. WILSON, Proprietor.

# CAMP RINCON

Is a beautiful location on the west side of San Gabriel River, 15 miles from Los Angeles.

# CATALINA

The GRAND VIEW HOTEL is the only one on the island.

# Minimi Bath

Natural Hot Water. Magnificent bathing pavilion 200 ft. long.

# Matilija Hot Springs

Over 6 miles by stage from Northridge. Clean spot for bathing.

# BEAR VALLEY SUMMER RESORT

Will be open June 22, 1903. The resort is located on Bear Valley Lake.

# WARM SALT PLUNGE

North Beach, Santa Monica. Hot and heated daily. Open all day.

# FREMONT HOTEL

The newest and most elegantly appointed hotel in the city.

# Hotel Newport

Thoroughly refitted; electric bells and everything first class.

# HOTEL BREWSTER

The finest hotel in the city. San Diego, California.

# New Sea Beach Hotel

Santa Cruz. 40 new rooms with bath. California's finest resort.

# Laguna Beach Hotel

Four miles from Laguna. 100 new rooms. First class.

# Fredaliba

Situated among the redwood trees. 100 new rooms.

# CLARENDON HOTEL

Santa Monica. Our new and improved. All modern.

## TOURNAMENT INCOMPLETE.

Not All Finals Were Played Off Yesterday.

Final Day Was One of Surprises and Fine Tennis.

Freeman and Overton Take Beating From Way and Variel. The Suttons in Battle.

"When Sutton meets Sutton, then comes the tug of war."

Good as were the first two days of the Ocean Park tournament, thrilling and keen as was the preliminary tennis of that phenomenal event, splendid as were the crowds, both as to size and as to quality, the best things of the show were left until the last. Not often in any kind of an event are such matches vouchsafed the public as these which indubitably stamped the afternoon of July 4, 1903, in the memory of every tennis lover who was present at Ocean Park yesterday.

Not a single match failed to please from first game, and the cheering might have led one to believe that a pen-and-ink deciding baseball game was going on in the presence of madly excited thousands. It was a day of surprises, and it was a day of the confounding; hardly half of the expected, and the only regret, the only thing to mar was an unavoidable failure to finish the men's and ladies' singles, which are now down to the final.

There have been set for Saturday afternoon next, and the only reason they were not played off yesterday was the exhaustion of the participants who had fought out more than their share of hard, grueling matches during the day's work.

Probably of all the upsets that occurred during the play, the victory of Archie Way and Bob Variel in the men's doubles occasioned the most comment and elicited the greatest general gratification. This pair was out for the first time in the final, and they gave a little sand, and his older, heavier partner, never played with such clock-like regularity; his individual in steady down the youth showed in the pair's fine team work, and Way himself never showed prettier or more effective tennis. The two simply would not be denied. Bell and Wayne were the chief victims of their

skill in the morning to the dismal tune of 6-2, 6-4; and in the afternoon Freeman and Overton, who apparently considered they had something of a short-cut, had to march at the tail of the Way-Variel cart in straight sets after the finest exhibition of tennis generally, and good team work by the winners that has been exhibited during the tournament.

Let it be known that there is nobody on the courts, or, indeed, on earth whom Way so keenly desires to beat as Freeman, and also that that element played wretchedly the Way during a funeral march in the morning, and the keen satisfaction of the Freeman family was expressed last night.

The bout with Freeman and Overton came off about mid-afternoon. In the presence of a crowd that was very available for the most part, the veranda of the clubhouse and its balconies as well.

Both the winners showed their speed from the start; Variel repeatedly smothered the ball with fine accuracy, good judgment and direct every time; and Way had the gratification of watching many a safe shot, three great winners in the first set, and the Way-Variel pair took them straight down the line, 6-1, 6-4. No one gave the losers one game more, but in the third they took a mighty stride by 6-1; the aggressive of the Freeman-Overton team work completely to the tall and uncut timber of the pair, leaving the pair, reading open-mouthed at the passing ball in true Alphonse-Gaston style. Then again both would go after the same chance, and a wild return resulted. At singles the gentlemen will both do; but collectively, they are too good individually.

SECOND SURPRISE. Surprise No. 2 was the splendid showing of Violet Sutton against her champion sister, in the final of the ladies' singles. With handicap of 15 in her favor, Violet yesterday showed that she could make her younger sister play all points of the game at even, good as May admitted it, and many are convinced now that not all of the championship ability of the Sutton family is concentrated in the little giant who now wears the honors. Becoming, Violet probably played the best game of tennis of her life; her accuracy in placing returns just where May would have to work the hardest in order to get them was marvelous, and the first set went to her in decisive style, by virtue of splendid all-around playing, and not through her handicaps. As they were yesterday, neither May nor any other woman can give Violet Sutton 15 and a beating, and May admitted it. However, she was as good as the crowd, and started in with determination written all over her for that second set. They did not play like sisters; one would have thought the girls grew up miles apart. After a stubborn struggle for every point, May finally turned the

tables on her sister, reversing the score for the first set, 6-2, and by mutual consent the girls called the "rubber" off for the time being. It, too, will likely be settled next Saturday. They were too tired to play it off yesterday, and so the ladies' honors still remain locked fast in the coffers of the Sutton family.

DONNELL'S VICTORY. The victory of Horace Donnell in the juvenile singles could hardly be called a surprise, for the young man has displayed winning form from the start. Hal Gorham, his "hardest" opponent, went through to the last without meeting him until the final, and the series between them attracted a great deal of attention in consequence. Young Donnell won more by virtue of a splendid serve which he gets in with remarkable regularity, and by the consistency of his play, than by the brilliancy of it, though he was not found wanting when the chance came for an occasional pass, or well-driven smash. The score was 6-2, 7-5. Gorham made a good fight for the last set, but was not quite equal to the task, and took his beating like a little man.

The final of the mixed doubles produced a cracking good game, and another surprise when May Sutton and Johnny Donnell found themselves unable to owe W. and Miss Shoemaker away from the court. They wasted no time speculating on the handicap. However, but went at it in the right way, only to lose the first set, 6-1. A second set was played, and they won them a 6-4 victory, but a little bad team work in the deciding set allowed the Shoemaker-Alsworth pair to nose out victory by the narrow margin of 6-4 after one of the best-contested series of games of the whole tournament.

Most of the play in the men's doubles was decided yesterday, that event having been only well started Friday. The first match of the day was the debate between Overton and Freeman and Donnell brothers, in which the former ran up against a very respectable snag. The Donnell pair, however, were all around the court in the second, and tangled them up, 2-4, but Freeman and Overton did not propose to play second fiddle to the juvenile divines, and won out, 6-3, after doing some tall guessing. Then the winners came on, Messrs. Way and Variel, and the pair proceeded to make a shocking spectacle of poor little Gorham and Alsworth, who failed to get a game in either set. They had the satisfaction of being beaten by good men, which amounts to something, for Way and Variel then ate up Bell and Wayne, 6-1, 6-2, and the afternoon with these able professors of the racket, Freeman and Overton. The men's doubles always put up a good show for the crowd, as there is so much action in them, and yesterday they were even better drawing cards than usual.

Play in the men's singles signally failed to produce any great excitement yesterday, though the final match between Bell and Freeman would have carried enough spice for the whole show. Freeman in all probability would have won, for Bell has not been playing his game this week, though he shows occasional evidence of his old form in the shape of transitory flashes of the electrifying speed that used to send crowds to their feet in applause as he shot back a seemingly impossible smash or stood almost knee to knee with an opponent at the net, and finally outplayed and outwitted him. Bell knows Freeman is his master. He made a good start yesterday by trimming Fritz Overton, concluding their team in the first set, 6-2, 6-0. In a series of games that proves the "old man" has not gone back a bit, but is every way as good as ever he was, with the added advantage of his years of experience coming to his aid in the tight places. Bell then played tag with little Gorham, 6-2, 6-1, and Freeman took his old friend Way into camp, 6-1, 6-3; no disgrace either. This brought the final up to Bell and Freeman as expected, and they decided to let it go over.

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## SEE TOMORROW'S ANNUAL Summer Tailoring SALE

We propose to close out all summer goods by cutting off every penny of profit. This is the sale that makes things jump last year.

We don't—we won't—carry one pattern over.

The chance to buy Silver-wood tailoring at cost price—the best tailoring, the cleverest goods, the snappiest styles. This chance that brings \$35.00 and \$50 suits down to \$25.00, is too good for any man to miss. Tomorrow starts it; there'll be a lively time to get first pick. Every price—and you know our regular low prices are marked in plain figures—is marked down.

SEE TOMORROW'S F. B. SILVERWOOD 221 South Spring Street LOS ANGELES.

Erkenbrecher Syndicate (Ltd.) Buy and sell real estate, stocks, bonds and all kinds of property.

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## SPORTING PAGE

### EASY GAME FOR GARDNER.

Had Root Going from First Tap of Gong.

Chicago Boy Knocked Out in the Twelfth Round.

Baseball Results—Racing Summaries—Exciting Fifty Mile Relay Race.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
BUFFALO (N. Y.) July 4.—George Gardner of Lowell, Mass., defeated Jack Root of Chicago in the arena of the International Athletic Club at Fort Erie this afternoon. The bout, scheduled for twenty rounds, lasted twelve. The men fought for the championship of the light heavyweight class, a purse of \$1000 and a diamond medal.

The men got into the ring for the main bout shortly after 8 o'clock after a section of the roof had been taken off. A hot sun beat down on the resined canvas. Referee McBride called the men together and warned them about the Canadian law, and the necessity of avoiding hitting in the clinch.

The gong then rang and the men were at it. From the tap of the bell Gardner showed his superiority over Root. He forced the fighting, Root leading only when he had to do so. Gardner opened with a wicked left to Root's face and followed it up with swings to the body. Gardner had Root weary when the round ended. The Lowell man's most effective blows were a left to the stomach, and Root winced with pain every time they landed.

From the first round to the ninth Gardner kept up the pounding on Root's stomach. The men fought very fairly, but the referee had his hands full separating them in the clinches. With the ninth round came the beginning of Root's undoing. Gardner rapped a smashing right to the body and Root came back with two rights to the jaw, but George rushed in and sent a long right swing to Jack's jaw. Root was dazed. Two smashes in the stomach brought his guard down, and a clip on the jaw sent him to the floor. Root took nine seconds on his knees and when he got up he ran into another smash in the wind, and the crowd saved him.

Root was worried as Gardner came to him in the tenth round. Gardner was short in his swings, and the two wrestled a bit. A left to the head lifted Root off his feet and an uppercut shook him, but he fought back desperately. Gardner rushed Jack round the ring fighting wildly in his eagerness. The round ended with Root much distressed.

As the gong sounded for the eleventh round Gardner sent a left to the jaw, and Root came back with two swings to the face. Gardner rushed about the ring, beating and punishing Root. He rapped and sent in right and left to the head and his crowd cheered. Gardner seemed dazed, but in the clinch he winked a long-drawn wink to his second, and as soon as the clinch was broken he sent three rights to Jack's jaw. Root ran away, but a long swing caught him back of the ear, and he sprawled on the floor, almost rolling out of the ring. He took the count. Two punches to the jaw staggered Root again, and a couple of uppercuts sent him flat on his back as the gong rang. His seconds dragged him to his corner.

As the twelfth round opened, Root reserved his ebbing strength for an attack on Gardner's jaw. Root was almost lifted off his feet by a wicked one in the wind. Another smash to the stomach made Root groggy, and swings to the jaw sent him down. He took the count. Two punches to the jaw staggered Root again, and a couple of uppercuts sent him flat on his back as the gong rang. His seconds dragged him to his corner.

FITZ AND GARDNER.  
CLUBS EAGER FOR MATCH.  
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 4.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) If Bob Fitzsimmons keeps his word and meets George Gardner as he has promised, he will not lack in the way of a substantial purse for his services. Already three clubs want the encounter, and are willing to pay handsomely for it.

Jack Herman of the International Athletic Club of Fort Erie, has announced that he will give a purse of \$10,000, with the privilege of accepting 60 per cent. of the gross receipts. The San Francisco Athletic Club is willing to give 50 per cent. of the entire gate, while the Yosemite Athletic Club of San Francisco is willing to offer 65 per cent. A dispatch from Buffalo says Herman is in receipt of a letter from Fitzsimmons to the effect that the latter will offer to box Gardner on Labor Day for the purse already offered by Herman's club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
BROOKLYN EVEN AT ST. LOUIS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
ST. LOUIS, July 4.—St. Louis won the afternoon game by clean hitting at opportune times. Pittinger was ineffective when his meant runs. Attendance 16,000. Score: St. Louis, 5; hits, 9; errors, 4. Brooklyn, 5; hits, 10; errors, 5.

Batteries—Rhoades and J. O'Neill; Hitting and Moran. Umpire—Emslie. Morning game: St. Louis, 1; hits, 7; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 5; hits, 10; errors, 5.

Batteries—Dunaway, Brown and Platt and Moran. Umpire—Emslie.

PITTSBURGH WINS TWO.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Just before the time for the afternoon game a terrible rainstorm came up and delayed a start. The game was played in ad and water, yet the contest was as hot as Philadelphia again.

Attendance 19,000. Score: Pittsburgh, 7; hits, 13; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 1; hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Phillips and Weaver; Umpire—Johnstone.

Morning game: Pittsburgh, 7; hits, 13; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 1; hits, 9; errors, 2.

Pittsburgh, 7; hits, 13; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 1; hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Leever and Weaver; Umpire—Johnstone.

TWO FOR CINCINNATI.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CINCINNATI (O.) July 4.—Cincinnati defeated Brooklyn in the afternoon game by timely hitting, thereby passing Brooklyn for fourth place. Jones and Blevy were a puzzle to the local men until the seventh inning, when they pounded him for three runs, and in the eighth found him for five more. Attendance 9000. Score: Cincinnati, 5; hits, 13; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 3; hits, 9; errors, 2.

Batteries—Phillips and Patis; Jones and Blevy. Umpire—Moran and Holliday. Morning game: Cincinnati, 5; hits, 13; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 3; hits, 9; errors, 2.

Batteries—Schmidt, Vickers and Rittner; Moore and Morgan. Umpire—Moran and Holliday.

COLTS FELT FRISKY.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CHICAGO, July 4.—Chicago won the morning game today by batting three of the visitors' pitchers all over the board. New York's runs were materially assisted by the local's errors. Tinker was the star of the game, both at the bat and in the field. Attendance 5000. Score: Chicago, 14; hits, 19; errors, 5. New York, 9; hits, 10; errors, 3.

Batteries—Weimer and Kling; McGinnis, Taylor, Cronin and Warner. Umpire—O'Day. Rain prevented the afternoon game.

INFURIATED CROWD MOBS UMPIRE WARNER.

ASSAILANT TRIES TO PUNCTURE HIM WITH A KNIFE.

As the Result of a Close Decision in Ten-Inning Game the Umpire Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury at Conclusion of the Struggle.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
TACOMA (Wash.) July 4.—The town went baseball crazy today. The morning game was an exciting ten-inning affair, won by the visitors, who batted in two runs in the tenth, aided by a bad throw. A close decision by Umpire Warner in the third inning, calling Glendon safe at the plate, aroused the ire of the crowd. When the game was over they piled onto the field, surging over the fence, surrounding the left-field bleachers, shoving down a section of the fence. One of Warner's hands was cut by somebody who tried to puncture his chest protector with a knife. Police officers, Fred and Joe Carman and Mrs. Warner escorted him down town.

A crowd of several hundred, which grew in size every block, followed the party through the streets, throwing sticks and stones at intervals. To the Donnelly Hotel, where they packed the lobby, pursuing the unfortunate umpire to the elevator.

The crowd informed officers of the club and Warner that there would be worse things done if he came to the back in the afternoon. As a result he stayed away, and the game was umpired the afternoon game. Baker went up in the air in the second inning and based on balls and three hits gave San Francisco five runs, a lead which was not overcome. The game was marred by a foul ball which landed in the crowd, and as soon as the clinch was broken he sent three rights to Jack's jaw. Root ran away, but a long swing caught him back of the ear, and he sprawled on the floor, almost rolling out of the ring. He took the count. Two punches to the jaw staggered Root again, and a couple of uppercuts sent him flat on his back as the gong rang. His seconds dragged him to his corner.

As the twelfth round opened, Root reserved his ebbing strength for an attack on Gardner's jaw. Root was almost lifted off his feet by a wicked one in the wind. Another smash to the stomach made Root groggy, and swings to the jaw sent him down. He took the count. Two punches to the jaw staggered Root again, and a couple of uppercuts sent him flat on his back as the gong rang. His seconds dragged him to his corner.

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Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Sudhoff and Kahne.

NEW YORKERS REPEAT.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

NEW YORK, July 4.—Although out-batted by the visitors, New York won the first through Chicago's costly errors. Attendance, 3500. Score: New York, 5; hits, 7; errors, 1. Chicago, 3; hits, 7; errors, 1.

Batteries—Chebro and O'Connor; White and McFarland. Umpire—Berthier. New York won the afternoon game from Chicago, the score being exactly the same as the first game. Score: Philadelphia, 5; hits, 11; errors, 1. Chicago, 3; hits, 7; errors, 1.

Batteries—Griffith and O'Connor; Flaherty and Slattery.

CHAMPIONSHIP BREAK EVEN.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Opportunity hitting gave the morning game to the champions. Attendance 1600. Score: Philadelphia, 5; hits, 11; errors, 1. Chicago, 3; hits, 7; errors, 1.

Batteries—Donovan and McGuire; Waddell and Schreck.

EAST FOR THE SENATORS.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Washington easily beat Cleveland in the morning game. Lajoie was escorted from the field for disorderly conduct. Attendance, 5000. The afternoon game was postponed. Score: Washington, 10; hits, 9; errors, 2. Cleveland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

STANDING OF MAJOR LEAGUES.  
(CHICAGO, July 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]

Percentage of league club to date are as follows:

National League: Pittsburgh, .400; Boston, .375; New York, .350; Chicago, .325; Brooklyn, .300; St. Louis, .275; Philadelphia, .250; Washington, .225.

American League: Detroit, .400; Cleveland, .375; New York, .350; Chicago, .325; Philadelphia, .300; St. Louis, .275; Boston, .250; Washington, .225.

COAST LEAGUE.  
HONORS ARE EASY.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Snappy plays and sharp hitting were the features of the morning game at Oakland. In the third inning Shay led off with a single, stole second and scored on Irwin's safe drive.

In the sixth San Francisco tallied three runs, and the lead was not overcome. Oakland easily defeated the home team in the afternoon game. San Francisco played a poor fielding game. Score: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Second game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Third game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Fourth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Fifth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Sixth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Seventh game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Eighth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Ninth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Tenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Eleventh game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twelfth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Thirteenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Fourteenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Fifteenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Sixteenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Seventeenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Eighteenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Nineteenth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twentieth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-first game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-second game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-third game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-fourth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-fifth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-sixth game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

Twenty-seventh game: San Francisco, 5; hits, 9; errors, 1. Oakland, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4.

more than one swat in an inning, but they managed to win the game in the sixth on an error, a steal, three passes and a double.

Both Ross and Wheeler were passed, but Wheeler was forced at second on a throw by Chebro, Ross going to third. Dillon then cracked a double to left, scoring Ross and sending Smith home. From second Wheeler scored after Cravath fled to right. Dillon went to third on this and ran in when Sheehan muffed Hogan's throw to third to catch Dillon off.

The visitors could do but little with drinkwater until the eighth, and then they scored the final run. Sheehan doubled, Hogan flew to center and then Brown flied off to a pass. Hildebrand advanced both with a single to right. Doyle scored Sheehan with one to left, and McLaughlin scored Brown with another single to left.

With Hildebrand, Doyle and McLaughlin on bases, Townsend sent a grounder to Toman, who tossed the ball to Wheeler, forcing McLaughlin at second. On arriving at the base McLaughlin ran into Wheeler and accidentally or intentionally blocked him in such a manner that he could not complete what would doubtless have been a play on Toman.

The local players at once raised a big howl over McLaughlin's interference. The third called Townsend out on a rule, which helped the visiting batsmen. Attendance, 2000. Score: New York, 5; hits, 7; errors, 1. Chicago, 3; hits, 7; errors, 1.

Batteries—Chebro and O'Connor; White and McFarland. Umpire—Berthier.

NEW YORK, July 4.—J. E. Madden today purchased E. R. Thomas's half interest in the two-year-old colt Pulus by \$15,000. The price is said to be \$15,000.

FIFTY MILE RELAY RACE.  
CAPITAL CITY WHEELMEN WIN.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
SACRAMENTO, July 4.—The Capital City Wheelmen of Sacramento defeated the Garden City Wheelmen of San Jose at Agricultural Park, here this afternoon in a fifty-mile relay race by nine minutes and 10 seconds. The time was 2 hours, 12 minutes and 10 seconds. It was exciting from start to finish.

After the race the Sacramento team telephoned to Reno, where they held the Pacific Coast championship. Come over one relay of the race—the first—and by ten feet in a hot sprint. In the third the trouble began. C. Kogor, Capital City wheelman, sprinted at the back turn in the third mile and opened a gap from the pack, which he increased to three-sixteenths of a mile at the close of the relay.

The Garden City wheelmen failed to make up the loss. In the eighth relay, J. Berryessa, cut down the lead by a mile. He rode the fastest mile in the race 2:15, and the fastest relay, 12:40.

From the third lap of the third relay the race was exciting, each rider giving the best he had. The race was the best of its kind ever seen in this city, and the result brings the championship of the Pacific Coast to the Capital City Wheelmen. The local club will take the trophy cup hung up by D. A. Lindley.

Four of the regular members of the club, who were unable to take part, and this may have cut a figure in the defeat.

SMITH AND MISS EDWARDS.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SAN RAFAEL, July 4.—The State championship tennis tournament came to a close today at the Hotel Rafael in San Rafael. The champions of the coming year are Grant Smith of San Francisco and Miss Miriam Edwards of Berkeley.

The championship match between Smith and Allen was close enough to be interesting to the several hundred spectators. Smith won the first set, 6-0; and Allen did not seem to have a chance. The latter took a brace and the second set by clever playing won, 6-2. Everything went Smith's way in the last two sets, the score being 6-2 and 6-2.

Miss Miriam Edwards proved the best player among the women in this part of the State. She beat Miss Eva Varney in straight sets for the championship. The score was 6-4; 6-3.

WONDERFUL DRIFTER.  
NEW SHAMROCK'S FEAT.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
NEW YORK, July 4.—The Shamrock III today proved herself a veritable ghost in light winds by defeating Shamrock I more than thirty-one minutes in an eleven-mile match in a wind averaging no better than three or four miles an hour. If Shamrock I, as reported, is ten minutes faster than ever before on a thirty-mile course, today's performance of the new cup challenger was little short of marvelous.

Tonight the men of St. Thomas's were of the opinion that if the Relay could have beaten Shamrock III today the days of miracles are not over. The boat was vastly improved the new boat had evidently been made since yesterday.

Clark Wins Championship.  
NEW YORK, July 4.—Sweetering heat and a strong wind did not deter today in their efforts to win the all-around championship title of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Clark, Boston Athletic Association, won the title, with a total of 331½ points. He was champion in 1897. Adam B. Gunn, Central Y.M.C.A. of Buffalo, N. Y., the champion of last year, won second with 508 points, and F. W. C. Foster, Harvard, third, with 548½.

Gans Puts King Out.  
BUTTE



OLD BOYS CELEBRATE.  
Bartlett-Logan Post Holds a Smoker.  
General Good Time Enjoyed—Rate for National Encampment.

The "old boys" had their time last night—members of the Bartlett-Logan Post, No. 6, G. A. R., who held a smoker in Woodman Temple, No. 1254 South Spring street.

In honor of the day we celebrate they turned out in full force, and until a late hour last night made merry with speeches, stories and the music they love to hear, the stirring roll of the life and drum.

A camp-fire banquet was spread in the back room, which was raised in force by the members of the post.

The election of J. A. Barrows as a delegate to visit San Francisco and secure headquarters for the post to be used at the coming National Encampment to be held in that city August 12 was the only business transacted.

The post will hold a meeting next Saturday night to ascertain how many of the local members will go to San Francisco. A special rate has been fixed by the railroad and it is anticipated that a large delegation will go from this city.

Francis Funeral.  
Obsequies Tuesday Morning at Cathedral of St. Vibiana—Newman Club Will Take Charge.

The funeral of John F. Francis, who died yesterday morning, will take place Tuesday morning at the Cathedral of St. Vibiana, Newman Club will take charge.

The service at the Francis residence will begin at 9 o'clock, and the services at St. Vibiana's Cathedral will begin at 9:30 o'clock.

The funeral arrangements are in charge of the Newman Club, of which organization Mr. Francis was president from its organization. This club will have a meeting this morning to arrange details.

It is expected that Most Rev. Archbishop Montgomery and Rt. Rev. Bishop Conaty will officiate at the services; but both are now in the north and have not been heard from.

It is probable that several of the Catholic societies of the city will take part in the last honors to the deceased.

ON THE WATER FRONT.  
PORT SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES (REUNION DAILY FOR THIS WEEK)

Arrived—Saturday, July 4. Steamer Delah, Capt. Anderson, from Empress River.

Departed—Saturday, July 4. Steamer Delah, Capt. Anderson, for Empress River.

Arrived—Saturday, July 4. Steamer Delah, Capt. Anderson, from Empress River.

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ON ONE LINE.  
Aeolus Record Made by Long Beach Cars.

Accidents Caused by High Speed and Heavy Travel.

One of the Victims Killed Before the Eyes of Waiting Parents.

Three lives were crushed out yesterday of the line of the Pacific Electric Railway between Los Angeles and Long Beach. No two of the accidents happened at the same place or at the same hour.

The first accident happened at Long Beach, waiting for them. All of them may be attributed in part to the terrific speed at which the cars on that line are run, and in part to the fact that throughout the day and evening all the cars were crowded to their fullest capacity.

In the first accident the victim was a Mexican, and the high speed of the car which killed him, together with the fact that it was heavily loaded, made it impossible for the victim to get out of the car.

The second accident happened at Long Beach, waiting for them. The victim was also a Mexican, and his death was due to falling from a car on which there was not even standing room.

The third accident happened in Long Beach last night, and the victim was a young boy, who was killed before the eyes of his father, mother and other members of his family, who were sitting in front of their home.

The boy, who was about 12 years old, was killed by a car which was running at high speed. The car was crowded, and the boy was unable to get out of the car.

The father, who was sitting in front of their home, saw the car approaching and tried to get out of the car, but he was unable to do so.

The mother, who was sitting next to the father, saw the car approaching and tried to get out of the car, but she was unable to do so.

The boy, who was sitting in the car, saw the car approaching and tried to get out of the car, but he was unable to do so.

The car, which was running at high speed, struck the boy and killed him. The father, mother and other members of his family were sitting in front of their home.

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One Fare Round Trip  
July 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16  
August 18 and 19, August 25 and 26

STOP OVERS  
90 DAY LIMIT  
Choice of Routes—  
YOU CAN GO ONE WAY AND RETURN ANOTHER.

Particulars at 161 South Spring Street

Southern Pacific...  
Redondo Special Trains  
July 4th and 5th

via...  
Santa Fe

Leave La Grande Station, Los Angeles, 8:30 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 5:30 p. m.  
Returning, leave Redondo Beach 7 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

SANTA FE TICKET OFFICES: 500 S. Spring St., La Grande Station, Downey Avenue, Central Avenue

GO TO THIS PORT.  
From Seattle, steamship Santa Barbara, Tuesday, July 7, 10 a. m.

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OF DESKS OPEN FOR SALE MONDAY

Prices way below the lowest known. \$10,000 worth of Desks sold in the last 30 days. Solid Oak Standing Desks only \$20.00.

5 foot solid Oak Desk, 4 high roll top; 4 large drawers; stands 50 inches high; 42 inches long; pigeon-holes, cabinets drawers, etc.

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Statement of Condition July 1, 1903

RESOURCES. LIABILITIES.

Cash - \$ 346,287.95 Deposits - \$2,012,322.61

United States & Other Bonds 432,272.83 Capital paid in 50,000.00

Loans - 1,309,507.53 Surplus and Undivided Profits - 57,850.11

Real Estate 358.16 Safe-Deposit Plant and Fixtures - 31,540.91

Other Assets 205.34

\$2,120,172.72 \$2,120,172.72

DEPOSITS.

Jan. 1, 1902.....\$1,000,000

July 1, 1902.....\$1,350,000

Jan. 1, 1903.....\$1,700,000

July 1, 1903.....\$2,012,322.61

The growth, stability and strength of this Bank, as shown by the above statement, should commend it to the fullest confidence of all those seeking a safe depository for funds.

W. S. BARTLETT, President. W. E. McVay, Cashier.

J. C. Drake, Vice-President. J. F. Andrews, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS—J. M. Elliott, R. H. F. Variel, W. S. Bartlett, J. C. Drake, J. S. Cravens, R. H. Miner, W. E. McVay.

STATE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

At Close of Business, June 30, 1903.

ASSETS. LIABILITIES.

Loans.....\$1,308,036.00

Real Estate.....400.00

Advances to Borrowers.....1,700.00

Accrued Earnings.....1,925.00

Furniture and Fixtures.....1,400.00

Miscellaneous Assets.....507.16

Total.....\$1,314,336.31

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSETS

July 1st, 1892.....\$ 144,875.00

July 1st, 1902.....\$58,428.00

July 1st, 1903.....\$1,314,336.31

5 DOLLAR HAVE YOU MONEY THAT IS IDLE? LOOK US UP!

PAID IN CAPITAL \$100,000. DIRECTORS—W. O. Crocker, Pres.; A. E. Purdy, Vice-Pres.; J. G. Menden, Treas.; W. D. Westcott, Sec.; C. A. Wade, Asst. Sec.; R. M. Cuthbert, Asst. Sec.; STATED MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 146 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.

Farmers & Merchants National Bank

First National Bank

Los Angeles National Bank

Merchants National Bank

American National Bank

National Bank of California

State Bank and Trust Company

Citizens National Bank

Broadway Bank & Trust Company

Central Bank

Southwestern National Bank

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

\$5,000,000.00.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

Capital and Surplus, \$400,000.00. Assets Over \$4,000,000.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK.

START A BANK ACCOUNT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GRAIN AND STOCK CO.

NEW YORK STOCK

CHICAGO GRAIN

COR. THIRD AND SPRING STS.

HOW THE BOYCOTT GETS IN ITS WORK.

COLLINS PLOW COMPANY.  
Quincy (Ill.) U. S. A., June 30, 1903.

Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles.  
Gentlemen: We are in receipt of circular letter signed Arthur A. Hay, coming from the office of the National Association of International Typographical Union, Los Angeles, Cal.

The letter states that the American Federation of Labor has issued instructions to its members to discontinue the use of plows made by the Collins Plow Company, and that the United States of America has been secured.

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A SANTIAGO HERO RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.

Commodore Nicholson of Our Navy Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.



LUCIEN YOUNG.

LUCIEN YOUNG, commander of the battle of Santiago, was the U. S. Navy gunboat "Hic," distinguished for his gallantry. He writes from Washington, D. C.:

"The curative qualities of Peruna as a cure for catarrh have been fully established by the use of my own experience, and I can recommend anyone so afflicted to try it."

—Lucien Young.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1325 D. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been, and is now, used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for cat











## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

### NEWS AND BUSINESS.

#### Yuma Priest Here.

Rev. C. P. Durand of Yuma, who has been ill at the Sisters' Hospital, is convalescing, and will remain in Los Angeles the greater part of the present month.

#### Speaks to Germans.

Bishop J. M. Hamilton, who is here from San Francisco to meet the Methodist General Conference Commissioners, will speak tonight in the German Methodist Church at Fifth and Olive streets.

#### More Patriotism.

Tonight a patriotic service will be held in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Union avenue, near Tenth street. Judge R. M. Lusk will give an address on patriotism and a programme of national songs will be rendered by a large chorus choir.

#### Illness of Father Bot.

The venerable Rev. Joaquin Bot, pastor at the Mission San Gabriel since April 27, 1883, a period of thirty-five years, is seriously ill at the Sisters' Hospital in this city, and owing to the complication of diseases and his advanced age, it is feared he cannot recover.

#### Money and Watch.

A thief entered the open door of Miss L. Gilbert's room at No. 234 Winston street, Friday afternoon, and stole \$22.50, which was lying on the bureau. The house of J. D. Robinson, at No. 324 West Fifteenth street, was entered Friday night by a burglar, who stole a lady's gold watch.

#### Flag Presentation.

Tonight a patriotic service will be held in the Pico National Congregational Church, corner of Twelfth and 21st streets. Stanton Woman's Relief Corps will present the church a handsome flag, and the corps will attend the services in a body. The pastor, Rev. J. M. Schaefer, will give an address on "Intelligent Patriotism," and a programme of patriotic music will be rendered.

#### BREVITIES.

The choice Japanese and Chinese art goods being offered at auction of the Hsieh One Co.'s stock at 217 W. Fourth st., daily, 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m., are attracting increased crowds daily. Such a collection of rare teakwood chairs, tables, cabinets, plain and carved; cabinets with marble tops, teakwood cabinets, exquisitely carved, various sizes; magnificent old settees; embroidered screens; fine old ivory screen. The most beautiful specimens of key-stone woodwork, including writing desk, table and stand, all finely inlaid with ivory, ever offered for sale in this country. C. H. O'Connor, N. Y., auctioneer.

Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling will conduct the opening service of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in the Auditorium, Hope street, between Seventh and Eighth, Sunday, at 11 o'clock, with vested choir and full Episcopal service. Seats will be reserved only until the entrance of the choir and clergy. Services begin on the minute, as announced. Dr. Dowling's topic will be: "Will the Coming Man go to Church?" Explanatory notes will be printed in full.

Tomorrow, July 4, at one minute past 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, by law, required to be turned over to the treasurer. He issues \$2 books in place thereof. We have many weeks to collect at \$2.50, unsecured personal property. Then the poll tax will be \$4. So come in tomorrow morning, "Get in on the ground floor." Avoid penalties. Ben E. Ward, County Assessor.

If you want to know all about Aven and Catalina Island, who's there, and what's doing, send 50 cents to The Times office for a month's subscription to "The Wireless," Avalon's new daily published by The Times-Mirror Company. It prints "All the News All the Time" concerning the enchanted island, and tells big fish stories every day.

Cosmetic, Therapeutics and Surgery. We remove all blemishes from the skin and correct all defects of the face. Superfluous hair, red and brown blemishes, eczema, acne and all skin diseases cured permanently. 327 S. Hope street.

Smith's Summer Theater, West Fifth, between Hill and Broadway, presenting one of the best vaudeville programmes in the city—none better. Tonight and every night at 7:30. Admission 10 cents. Matinee Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

Summer session Cumbeck School of Expression begins Monday, July 13. Enroll this week. Delightful courses by Miss Tupper Wilcox, Les Emerson, Bennett and six other teachers. Prospective students, No. 1509 Figueroa st. City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works have the best improved machinery for cleaning fine rugs and carpets, also do upholstery and make over hair mattresses. Office 207 S. Flower street. Both phones M. 427. John Bloeser.

Mrs. Cropper of Chicago has taken Mrs. Bishop's studio, Blanchard Hall, and will be pleased to try voices Monday and Thursday. Tone placing, sight-reading and artistic rendition specialties.

Shirt waists, fancy linens and shirt waists materials, something new—these interested in art needle-work should see our stamped pieces. New designs. Beeman & Hendee, 347 S. Broadway, over Broadway Department Store.

Reduced rates household goods and from East, Belling Van & Sig. 241 S. Hill street not removing. Summer class term begins October 1.

Miss Blanche Rogers, the pianist and teacher of piano playing, has removed her studio to 912 W. 20th st., corner of Oak. University for Washington car. Telephone Pico 3651.

St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, 523 Olive street. Morning subject, "A False Line of Civilization," evening, a Fourth of July service, subject, "Patriotism," sittings free.

The Schumacher Studio, 107 N. Spring street, is now closed—will be remodelled, opened Oct. 1. Parties having ordered pictures should call this week.

Have just received another shipment of Duck and Pique hats and midsummer felle. Just the thing for beach and outing. Gertrude, 309 S. Broadway.

Summer dresses for the little folks—an easy way to get the children's outfits for the beach, go to Mrs. E. W. Kinney, 435 S. Broadway.

All the latest designs in accordion-playing and singing, and sun-plaiting, skirts, cutting and hemming free. 216 1/2 S. Spring. Tel. Main 393.

The Natch House will serve turkey dinner today, from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. meals, 35 cents; all other meals, 25 cents; 21 meals for \$5.

Soft pillows—easy to buy them here—regular \$7.50 and \$11 grinder for \$5 and 50c. Beeman & Hendee, 347 S. Broadway.

Ovo Soap is antiseptic and curative. Price 5 cents at Codd's, and Ovo Medical Co.'s office, 104 1/2 S. Broadway.

Fine portraits, lowest prices, carbons and platinum. Coules, 521 S. Broadway.

Mrs. J. A. Osgood will form a class

in parliamentary drill Tues. 2 p.m. 1713 Bush. Phone W. 5100.

Sponsoring cloth a specialty at Zinnam's custom factory, 254 S. Broadway, rooms 2 to 6.

Vacy Steer's Hair Store; same old place, 124 W. Fourth.

Furs stored. D. Bonoff, 212 S. Broadway.

There are undelivered telegrams at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company for Mrs. Cottrell, John Holland, Mrs. Emily Sabin, Miss Edna Russell, Michael Sutherland, W. P. Martin, Charles A. Crandall, Mrs. Charles A. Long, H. A. Jenkins, William T. Drummond, Doc Hallenger, Mrs. John D. Hughes, Pat Corbett.

#### BIRTH RECORD.

REVELL—At No. 145 West Eighteenth street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Revel, June 27, 1903, a girl.

#### DEATH RECORD.

HURDET—In this city, June 28, James Hurdet, a native of Canada, aged 41 years, brother of Leo W. Hurdet of this city and S. E. Hurdet, from California, second husband, died at 2 p.m. at his late residence, 121 W. First street. Interment Rose-dale Cemetery.

PETICH—At his residence, No. 623 Stephenson avenue, Nicholas Petich, Saturday, July 4, 1903, aged 73 years. Funeral Monday, July 6, 10 a.m., from California, second husband, died at 2 p.m. at his late residence, 121 W. First street. Interment Rose-dale Cemetery.

FRANKE—At his late residence, July 4, 1903, John F. Franke, 55 years, died at 2 p.m. at his late residence, 121 W. First street. Interment Rose-dale Cemetery.

BRICKS—In this city, July 4, at 1:35 a.m., Belle H., dearly beloved wife of Noah C. Brick, died at 1:35 a.m. at her late residence, 121 W. First street. Interment Rose-dale Cemetery.

CHAMBERS—Saturday, July 4, at 10:30 W. Pico st., aged 69 years, beloved wife of Rev. T. J. Chambers and mother of William, Jessie and Alice Chambers. Funeral Monday, July 6, 10 a.m., from California, second husband, died at 2 p.m. at his late residence, 121 W. First street. Interment Rose-dale Cemetery.

MCGARRY—In Santa Monica, 6:30 a.m., July 4, 1903, Daniel M. McGarry, beloved husband of Margaret McGarry and father of Michael J. McGarry, John A. McGarry, Mary T. McGarry, and Lena M. McGarry, died at 6:30 a.m. at his late residence, 121 W. First street. Interment Rose-dale Cemetery.

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AY, JULY 5, 1903.

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## THE TIMES "ANSWERS BY EXPERTS" SERIES.

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## The Story of Two Great Markets.

## SPECULATION IN STOCKS.

"MONEY" AND "STOCKS" IN WALL STREET—FORMER A "CREDIT" MARKET—BUYING ON MARGIN EXACTLY SAME AS PARALLEL TRANSACTIONS IN ORDINARY TRADE.

BY HERBERT S. PRATT.  
(Associate Editor of the Wall Street Journal, author of "The Work of Wall Street," etc.)

WALL STREET is divided into two great divisions—the money market and the stock market. Both, however, are so closely allied that it is difficult to indicate closely where one ends and the other begins. Of these two divisions the money market is the more important, because it touches the business of the country on all sides—agricultural, industrial, mercantile and speculative.

The money market is really a market for the sale of credit. There is a great deal of money in Wall street, but nearly all of it is stored away in

dust in the rear of the assay office and carted through the streets to the steamship wharf.

It is not easy to explain to the uninitiated the philosophy of credit and the great function it performs in and for the world of business, but it is a fact that 95 per cent. of all the business of the United States is conducted by credit. This, instead of being a weakness, a defect in the mechanism of business, or an injury to the country, is in the highest degree a beneficence. For credit multiplies many-fold the power of money. The highest function of money is to serve as a standard of value, and this it performs as well, or better, when held in reserve as in use. The great vaults filled with money in Wall street are not miserly hoards. The money in them is performing its highest service against the output of credit. It is only when money is stored where it cannot, or does not serve as such a reserve, that it becomes a hoard and thus an actual loss to the country. This is one of the defects of our treasury system, where it is prevented from being of

so ordinary that it has become a commonplace of business familiar to all. It is exactly the system by which Wall street carries on its transactions in stocks. The great bulk of the transactions are the result of a similar use of credit.

## STOCK SPECULATION.

The trader or merchant in stocks, like the merchant in merchandise, must have his cash capital, which, in the language of Wall street, is called his "margin." If he has \$10,000 of stock, but he wishes to enlarge his operations he can put up his \$10,000 margin and buy in \$100,000 of stocks, borrowing from his broker the extra \$90,000 needed, until he can effect a sale. When, of course, he pays back the loan. Now that is what is called "speculation," but it will be observed that in form and substance it is exactly the same as the mercantile transaction which is described as "trade." There is no essential difference in the two operations, and it is difficult to see how one can be denounced as wicked and dangerous and the other commended as virtuous and beneficent. If all business were restricted to an actual cash basis the volume would be so reduced as to produce the direst disaster and suffering to the country.

Let us look a little more closely into this relationship between the stock market and the money market. The speculator in stocks deposits a margin of 10 per cent. with his broker, who pays the stock price for him in full. This he is able to do partly by means of his own capital, but mostly by means of loans obtained from the bank, the stocks purchased being deposited as security for the loan. The bank usually demands a margin from the broker of 20 per cent.—that is, to say, it will loan an amount that is 20 per cent. less than the market value of the securities deposited as collateral. Now on a stock transaction of 1000 shares bought at par, or \$100 a share, aggregating \$100,000, 20 per cent. of the purchase, the broker and the bank would be something like this:

Purchaser ..... \$10,000  
Broker ..... \$10,000  
Bank ..... \$80,000  
Total ..... \$100,000

It does not follow that every transaction exactly follows these proportions, but this gives a fairly accurate idea of the close relations of the two markets. The banks supply the bulk of the credit required to carry on the vast transactions of the stock exchange.

It will be noted right here that while the volume of credit vastly exceeds the amount of money, it corresponds closely to the value of the securities. Every dollar of credit stands for one dollar of wealth in wheat or iron or some other commodity, or in securities. When there is any inflation it is usually in the prices of the commodity and not primarily in the output of credit.

## INTEREST RATES AND STOCKS.

It follows that when from any cause there is a shortage of credit the stock market suffers. The prices of securities, therefore, are not governed by their actual value as measured by the earnings of the companies that issue them, but at times by the rates of interest—the price of credit. Hence it follows that as a general rule stocks decline when interest rates advance. While this does not always follow, it is manifestly difficult to carry on an active campaign in stocks at a time when there is a shortage of money. Last fall an attempt to do this very thing resulted in loss to the speculators who tried it.

It may be thought that a bank takes great risk when it makes loans on securities that are traded in a mercantile stock market. But it should be remembered that it protects itself by a large margin, usually 20 per cent., and it is rare that any stock declines as much as that in one day. Then the conservative banker loans only on such securities as have a constantly ready market. Moreover he usually demands a diversity of securities in the collateral for a loan. He will not have all his eggs in one basket, and he will not have the collateral of a single company. He will have a certain large proportion of the collateral shall be stocks and bonds of a variety of companies for which there is always a market.

## "CALL" LOANS.

Then the bulk of the bank loans are on call—that is to say, the loans are subject to repayment on demand by the borrower at any time. That is to say, if the money is borrowed today, as, for instance, for a stock transaction, it must be repaid before the end of the day, or, if not called before, at the end of the day or until another day. By keeping the bulk of his loans on call the bank is in a position to make a regular plan of credit in a few hours. The rate for call loans is established in the stock exchange, where there is a regular plan of exchange. The brokers bid for the money the same as they would for stock. It is a regular auction. The highest bidder gets the money. If there is an active demand, the rate advances, and when all are satisfied the rate falls. Many loans are also made by direct application to the bank, but the market rate is established in the exchange.

The banks also make time loans, and most brokers seek to establish a part of their credit on this basis, so as not to be under the peril of having all their loans called at one time. Time loans are made for so many days, as, for instance, for thirty, sixty or ninety days, and the rates for such accommodations are, except under extraordinary conditions, higher than the call rate.

Now it must not be supposed that all the money market does is to supply the credit facilities for stock speculation. It does that, but much more. The outstanding loans of the clearing-house banks, for instance, amount to \$115,000,000. Perhaps one-third of this represents purely speculative stock transactions and the remainder the requirements of corporations and merchants. But millions of dollars are loaned by trust companies, private bankers and individuals that do not appear in this total; besides, there is at times heavy lending in Wall street by European capitalists. Then, in the past three or four years, there has been a significant development in the shape of direct loans in Wall street by Western banks and trust companies. Only the other day a big Chicago trust company loaned two or three million dollars in the stock exchange. The West has grown so rich that it is no longer a mere debtor to the East, but has become a factor in the Wall street money market, while many of its rich men have become leaders in its stock market. Thus in this way, as in many others, Wall street and the country have been brought closer together in the every vital interest that was for the greatness of the one and the prosperity of the other.

HERBERT S. PRATT.

"A Camping Outfit and the Sanitary Emergencies of Midsummer Outings" is the subject of an article by F. L. Oswald, A.M., M.D., to appear in The Times tomorrow.

## A Sad, Sad Tale.

He had a sure thing, and he was sure it was sure. But he missed the train to the race track, so he had to telegraph a friend:

"Put \$50 on for me" was the message he sent.

Then he at once began the customary celebration by asking several friends what they thought.

"I've got a bit of money on a 20-to-1 shot that is a certainty," he explained.

It happened to know that the thing is all framed up."

Later, just as he was ordering a few

ONE PRICE  
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## Extension Tables Reduced.

The prices quoted here are now our regular prices, but they were reduced a few weeks ago when we took our semi-annual inventory. Our inventory disclosed a number of odd tables and an overabundance of other certain styles. We reduced the prices at that time, but have not advertised them until now. Notwithstanding the fact that these tables have been in our store for more than six months, not one of them is an old, out-of-date style. Every one of the tables mentioned here will be found desirable from every point of view.

10-foot weathered oak extension table, Old Mission style, perfectly round when closed up. Previous price \$40.00; present price.....	\$30.00	6-foot solid quartered oak round extension table. Former price \$15.00; present price.....	\$12.00
10-foot fumed brown ash extension table, Old Mission style, square shape. Former price \$35.00; present price.....	\$25.00	8-foot quartered oak round extension table. Former price \$18.00; present price.....	\$14.00
10-foot quartered oak extension table in Colonial style, round shape. Previous price \$30.00; present price.....	\$20.00	8-foot square extension table, quartered oak. Previous price \$12.00; present price.....	\$9.50
8-foot round, solid, quartered oak extension table. Former price \$18.50; present price.....	\$15.00	6-foot quartered oak square extension table. Former price \$10.00; present price.....	\$7.50
		6-foot solid oak, square or round, extension table. Former price \$7.00; present price.....	\$5.00

BY THE WAY. We have over 200 styles of tables in addition to the above, the prices of which have not been reduced, but every one of which is an excellent value.

# BARKER BROS.

420-424 S. Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

more bottles put on ice, he received this message from his friend at the track:

"Put \$50 on what?"  
Thereupon he made all haste to telegraph to the effect:

"Put \$50 on Nancy to win in the second race. Don't fail!"

Then he explained at some length how he happened to know that Nancy would win, and meanwhile, with the help of some of his friends, disposed of the contents of some of the bottles, after which he took up a position at the taffer. Present this was read off:

"Second race—Nancy first, Brown second."

"I told you so!" he cried jubilantly.

But immediately afterward this telegram was received from the friend at the track:

"Too late. Why didn't you name the horse in the first telegram?"

He walked wearily out of the track.

"Where are you going?" his friends called after him.

"I am going," he replied sadly, "to get the address of some good asylum for feeble-minded sports."

The result in the case is about the

same as in others where people bet on sure things, but the method of arriving at that result is a trifle different.—(Brooklyn Eagle.)

## The Hard-Working Human Heart.

Someone with an aptitude for statistics has been doing a little calculating on the subject of the human heart and its activities. The normal heart, it appears, beats about seventy-five times a minute, so that an hour's record would be something like 4320 beats. Supposing that a man lived to be 80, his heart would have beaten 1,892,160,000 times. If a son of this man, more robust than his father, should fill out the scriptural allotment of three-score years and ten, his heart beats would number 2,648,034,000. It is easy to understand, after such a computation, why this hard-working servant of the human body so frequently wears out.—(Harper's Weekly.)

During the last seven years Germany has laid 7775 miles of cable, at a cost of \$7,000,000.

## Refrigerators

Perfect cold storage at home, for summer comfort, convenience, economy, and at the same time save money by saving food in a sanitary refrigerator. We guarantee our refrigerators will weigh three times as much as the cheaper kind. This means they are protected from the heat better.

Dry Cold Air on the move is the Secret of Refrigerators.

Make your selection here and get the right kind. \$7 to \$50

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330 SOUTH SPRING STREET

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Our folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeping Car," contains just the information travelers need. It describes and illustrates Rock Island tourist sleepers; shows when they leave California and when they arrive at Omaha, St. Paul, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis; tells how much baggage is allowed; names the points of interest en route and shows how much money is saved by "going tourist."

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Not a penny down. Simply drop me a postal with your name, and I will forward you at once one of my Latest Improved High Grade Electric Belt Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior Belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense, and Your Word Will Be Taken. I trust you to return me a satisfied man. I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and also men in ten ways pay when cured.

I will trust you

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without heating the battery in use, as all other Belts do, and it is characterized never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, Dropsy, Lumbago, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

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DR. J. M. MORGAN,  
'J. M.' Benoit Building, St. Louis, Mo.

"Have You Heard.."



Of the Wonderful One-horse Shay, that was built in such a logical way it ran a hundred years to a day, and then, of a sudden, it—sh!—Well, we do not claim our vehicles will run "a hundred years to a day," but we do claim they are the best and strongest vehicles for the money that can be found in California and we guarantee every one of them.

Parrott-Carriage Manufacturing Co.

BUILDERS AND RETAILERS OF VEHICLES  
COR. TENTH AND MAIN STREETS

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FRANK, Props.

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ELES TRUST CO

Building, Second and Spring

Down Stair

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Water by Los Angeles

Winners Announced.

Mr. Barrows the second

check for \$10 will be sent

to him in 724 Deacon St., Los

Angeles.

So many other real winners

names were received that we

found it difficult to award the

second prize offered. Mr. Con-

morphy, of 840 S. Spring street,

is more than a dozen clever solu-

tions and receives one of the \$1.00

for his name—"Puritus Water."

His name "Puritus" was considered

favorably for some time, the prize

objection to it lying in the fact

that it sounds so much like "Puritus"

that it is to be expected that

the filling orders taken over the

might occur.

Two other contestants selected

name "Puritus"; and to the

\$1.00 prize are awarded. The

names "Puritus" and "Puritus"

are the same. Mr. B. F. Garrett, of 1701 W. 4th

st., and Miss Daisy Laws, of 1701

Main St.

Winners of the remaining

prizes are C. E. Angstadt, of

Broadway, and W. Hillman, of

Glendale St. Both submitted the

"Puritus," which we considered

than any suggested, except those

visually mentioned.

Checks will be mailed the winner

a few days.

Cold Storage

Exchange Six.



UNLOADING SILVER BARS.

Paula, where it serves as reserves

against credit. There is very little in

speculation.

## A HENRY GEORGE FALLACY.

I once escorted Henry George

through the subway, and the noted

philosopher of the single tax, pointing

to the piles of bags of silver stored in

the great vault, remarked: "What a

waste! Why take the trouble to dig

that silver out of the mines to store it

here? Why not leave certificates against

the silver as it lies in the mine?"

There was a certain plausibility

about that suggestion, but a moment's

thought shows that it was without

practical value. Gold and silver in the

hands of unknown quantity and

quality, it must be taken out, assayed

and weighed in order to obtain market

value. Then there are times that the

actual money is required in great busi-

ness as in small retail transactions, the

transfer of credits not being sufficient

to settle balances. For instance, while

the vast volume of foreign commerce

is financed by bills of exchange, there

comes a time when a shipment of gold

is necessary. The foreigner wants the

actual gold, either in coin or bars, not

certificates representing some unknown

quantity lying in the hands of some

land trader, the vast volume is

exchanged for an exchange of checks and

drafts, but there comes a time when

in actual shipment of money is neces-

sary.

LITTLE MONEY IN WALL STREET.

But except for such purposes very

little money is seen in Wall street.

Business is done by various representa-

tives of credit, the chief of which is

the check. The greatest trust company

in New York, with deposits of over

\$1,000,000,000, has only \$10,000,000

of cash on hand. The rest is in the

shape of loans, and the same is true

of all the great banks in the country.

Now the total of checks and bills is

always greater than the volume of

money and the excess represents the

volume of credit. Credit economizes the

use of money and vastly expands the



BY EARL VON VICTOR.  
[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

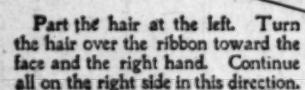
any creature. You







A NEW WAY TO UNDULATE THE HAIR—WELCOME NEW



BY MRS. HENRY SYMES

\_\_\_\_\_

After turning all the hair on the ribbon tie it in a knot.

Turn those on the left all towards the left.

The circle of knots is then continued around the back. The hair on the crown of the head is braided in a queue.

Across the front and sides a double row of made, care being taken each turned in the same as on the ribbon in front.

**I**T WILL be welcome news to many women that a way has been discovered to undulate the hair satisfactorily at home.

**I**F WILL be welcome news to many women that a way has been discovered to undulate the hair satisfactorily at home.

Undulation is one of the neatest and most stylish ways of dressing the coiffure, but its expense has hitherto prevented the economical girl from adopting it.

The effects of the waving, like all artificial crimping or curling, last at most two days. The process is expensive at first, but if indulged in only once or even twice a week will figure as a very considerable little item in one's monthly accounts.

The home process costs nothing, and if care is taken the results will bear comparison with those of the fashionable hairdresser.

The wave is produced by means of wide ribbons.

First of all, the hair should be well washed and then it is afterwards stroked out with a damp brush. It should remain on the ribbons over night, or at least for several hours.

When the hair is washed, or when the hair is dressed, it must be well brushed once

more to part the waves in place away from the curls. It has as much as it can stand.

To accentuate the waves brush with brilliantine.

An invisible hair net is fastened to the middle of the head.

The ribbon selected should be four inches wide and very soft. It will be required for several days.

When the hair is washed, use the effect, when the hair is washed, is not unpleasant.

The ribbon gives no dimpling to the hair.

When the hair is washed, the work has been accomplished.

considerable little item in one's monthly accounts.

The home process costs nothing, and if care is taken the results will bear comparison with those of the fashionable Marcel method.

The wave is produced by means of wide ribbons.

First of all, the hair should be well groomed. It is afterwards stroked out with a damp brush. It should remain on the ribbons over night, or at least for several hours.

After taking down, or when the hair is dressed, it must be well brushed over

The ribbon gives no discomfort while sleeping and is easy to remove. The work has been accomplished.

I once saw a very pretty girl demonstrating "exercises." She stood in the window of a shop and pulled weights back and forth to the apparent gratification and satisfaction of a large crowd of spectators.

She had on very tight corsets, a very high collar and a very short skirt, and very high Louis Quinze heels.

I heard afterward that she was in operation of a most serious nature, rendered necessary because she had, in consequence of her unsatisfactory apparatus designed for strengthening weak women, been obliged to wear a tightly-laced corset.

You must give your body perfect freedom of motion, to be happy and beautiful through physical culture. Loose clothing and high-heeled shoes are positively necessary.

straight a line as possible. Alternate and repeat eight times.

• **Exercise 3:** Good for developing mesogle and reducing large hips—Stand erect; lift the knee on a line with the right leg. Repeat eight times.

• **Exercise 4:** For developing and strengthening the legs and back—Stand with the feet apart, double the right hand, place left on the left knee; see how many you can come to touching the floor with the chest. Repeat alternating eight times.

Just as I finished writing this advice there comes the following letter, which I give you with my comment:

"I notice you advise correspondents to use breathing exercises for developing the neck and shoulders. I have been doing the neck and dumbbell exercises would help also? I have been doing the neck exercises for a long time. I am glad to hear of your exercises in order to develop daily."

which is the very best of physical exercises, and you can accomplish too much walking in the open air in the time of the year.

There are many other ways of practicing deep breathing, but I have selected the best for beginners:

### Instruction for Deep Breathing

On arising and the last thing before going to bed, while you are clad in your dress, stand with your back against a wall, and fill your lungs, breathing in through the nostrils with the mouth closed. Your lungs are also to hold no more, standing and retain breath while four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, and even, seven. Practice the breathing ten times.

Next, stand upright and turn on your heels so that the heels touch. Place your

**Exercises for the Trunk and Legs**

1. Waist exercise—This is one of the stretching movements. Stand erect, throw the right arm up, left arm down, right foot forward; alternate with feet eight times.
2. Excellent exercises for strengthening the trunk and decreasing the size of the waist—Stand erect, heels together, throw the arms up and forward, and try to touch the floor without bending the legs. It takes a good deal of practice to accomplish this.
3. Heel and toe exercises for developing the legs—Stand erect, heels together, rise slowly on toes, hold together. Repeat twenty-four times.
4. Exercises for strengthening the back—Stand erect, bend the trunk forward, hold the feet until it forms an angle of 90°.

Yes, I think deep breathing exercises are very useful in a system of development of the neck. Indian clubs and dumbbell exercises are useful, but I do not really consider apparatus necessary. If you will clench your hands without apparatus, you will get the same effect which you can obtain from grasping a bell or club. If it is easier for you to practice with apparatus, do so.

If you will watch this department you will see physical culture exercises adapted to development of the different parts of the body.

Five minutes a day devoted to physical culture, five minutes at a time rather than fifteen at once, I consider better.

This has nothing to do with walking.

your hips, and the spine comes  
up in the right part of it  
to the other side of the spinal  
column in a deep breath and  
draw down so that you feel the  
breath coming down to the lower  
lungs. Hold the breath while  
four, expel while you count seven.  
This movement is called the  
"stand upright, head up,  
thrown back, arms hanging  
down." Now gradually raise the arms  
high above the head. While per-  
forming this movement, take in  
breath through the nostrils until  
you hold the breath for four,  
then gradually  
lower the arms at the same time expelling  
counting seven. Repeat this  
exercise three times. Now take  
deep inspirations with the mouth  
and take the breath a few seconds  
after through the nostrils. Do  
this exercise when you take  
deep inspirations and you will see  
stomach effect upon the stomach.  
When you will breathe correctly  
sitting.

Showing front undulation.

Back undulation

Photographs  
Illustrating the  
New Hair Undulation

---

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Taken  
Especially for  
This Newspaper

make you feel like a rheumatic old lady to-morrow are worse than useless. They are harmful. The best time for physical culture exercises is directly after getting up in the morning and at night just before going to bed.

Be sure to take exercises in a well-ventilated room. The windows should be open all the year round during the practice time, but the subject should not stand in a draught.

Don't imagine you can get desirable results if you take exercise in tight

# Little Lectures to Those Who Ask Questions on Health and Beauty

WILL be kindly given the prescription for the Dr. Vaucoure formula known as "M. M. ALICE and MANY OTHERS." Once more the Vaucoure formula is presented.

I add, as I have frequently done, that it is difficult to get the true extract of the herbs, and to give the persons who choose to send me a stamp and self-addressed envelope referring to this advertisement, the means of procuring the mixture. I have no interest in any preparation, remedy or medicine. I have no commercial affiliations whatever. I am a physician, and my services are given in this department, but in order to accommodate those who are unable to respond to questions asking where and how to procure the mixture, I am referring to it rules which are printed on the envelope supplied with. These rules are:

1. The envelope must be on one side of the paper; must be legible; must not be torn, stained, or have any stamp, envelope, silver stamp, city or state stamp.
2. This paper goes all over the world. Many letters are sent to me from all countries. The writers enclose addressed envelopes, and I return them to the writer.

Mrs. Mary Brown.

I have no way of knowing what city he refers to. Therefore I cannot reply.

**DR. VAUCAIRE'S REMEDY FOR  
FLABBY BREASTS.**

Liquid extract of galega (goatsraps), 39 grams; lactogen phosphate of lime, 10 grams; tincture of cod liver oil, 30 grams; simple syrup, 400 grams.

The dose is two soup-spoonfuls with water before each meal. Dr. Vaucaire also advises the drinking of malt extract during meals.

I have seen in your beauty page a plump wash containing camphor gum, rosewater, lime-water, acaia and sulphur precipitate. And I wonder if you can tell me if you please tell me how to use it? Will you

A COSMETIC READER.

This is the formula which you refer to:

Camphor, in fine powder.....	100 grains.
Acaia powder.....	100 grains.
Sulphur precipitated.....	14 ounces.
Rose-water.....	14 ounces.
Lime-water.....	14 ounces.

Mix the first three ingredients thoroughly, add the rosewater, stirring constantly, and then add the lime-water. Apply at night with a little sponge. Always shake the bottle before using.

Remove in the morning with warm water and a hygienic comb.

My hair is falling out—now there is left seven years, and about there is very little left. There is no itching of the scalp and no itching of the hair. I have not had any hair come any more.

What is the best remedy? M. J.

You should have scalp massage. I will give you a recipe for a tonic. It is not tonic, but I do not really believe any tonic will be so effective without massage.

This formula is said to be that of a very old physician. It is certainly a good hair lotion.

HAIR GROWER

Bay rum, common salt, distilled water, 5 ounces; common salt, 1 dram; hydrochloric acid, 10 drops.

Put the bay rum and distilled extract of white hazel and shake with a little magnesia. Filter and in the filtrate add the common salt and 10 drops of hydrochloric acid.

The salt will cause the preparation to turn quite yellow, but the yellow will disappear when the hydrochloric acid is added.

Apply at night to the roots, with friction.

Can you give some help to a person who is so much worried about the fat on the face? I have a double chin and too much flesh on my face. I am a young girl, 19 years old, and thin. Have tried vigorous stroking of my face, but it cannot be removed. I have heard that the use of a vacuum jar is harmless, remedy that could be applied externally to help remove the fat. I am afraid that this is not the case. I am afraid there is no other remedy that can be applied to the face to remove youthful flesh.

Will you please tell me if the preparation for whitening the skin, the one composed of a mixture of cream and lemon juice, is a good one, since you published recently an advertisement for it.

is it most for a permanent bleach? I want something that will bleach my neck and face, and not stain my hair. If that is all, it is merely to temporarily whiten the hair, and I can use a hair cream to keep the bleach it permanently. Is lemon juice by itself a permanent bleach? I want to be sure, I don't want to stain my hair. I want to be sure, I don't want to stain my hair. I want to be sure, I don't want to stain my hair.

Yes, the whiteners to which you refer are not permanent, and a cosmetic which is not a permanent bleach, although it has a slightly whitening effect, which is all that can be expected.

I am giving you formulas for a remedy for discoloration of the skin. I am giving you a good deal of success with the salicylic ointment. Lemon juice is not a permanent bleach, and it is not too strong; on the contrary, it is the mildest of all bleaches.

**REMEDY FOR REMOVING STAIN.**  
Salicylic acid, 30 grains; lard or vaseline 1 ounce.

The substances are thoroughly blended by rubbing in a mortar, and the mixture is used in the morning with warm water and a pure soap.

**FOR FRACKLES AND YELLOW DISCOLORATIONS OF THE SKIN.**  
Oleate of lime, 10 grains; vaseline, 1 ounce of oleate of lime, 1 ounce.

Rub into the spots night and morning.

Can you give me an idea of the way you remove wrinkles from under the eyes? I read in the *Wrinkle-Free* book that you have a special correspondence to go to New York. Can it be that you are in New York? I am interested in your regarding price, shall send my address to you. Please refer you to advise me. Write soon. I think. **ANXIOUS.**

Very very likely the operation to which you refer can be performed in your city.

I have no idea what the price would be. I have not seen a similar operation. The price, and is liable to augment if where the operation is in any way more difficult. I am, however, I think about \$5 is the usual fee.

Will you kindly tell me how to get rid of the discoloration around my neck? I have tried lancing, perspiration, and other means, but have not been successful. I am interested in your department, and will look for your advice. I am, yours, **ANXIOUS.**

You might try the potato lotion. It has been very successful. Sometimes, however, the condition is so severe that it is impossible to get rid of the discolorations except by removing the skin.

[illegible][illegible]

I have been reading your page, and it speaks of a recipe for baldness. The Vaucoure remedy has been used for years, but since it was 40 or 50 years old. The top of my head is bald, and I have lost hair since I started. I am now 41 years old. Will you please give me a recipe for baldness? It is possible to grow hair on his head and how can I get it back? MRS. S.

You are mistaken in regard to the Vaucoure remedy, which is not for baldness, but is a bust developer.

There is a remedy for baldness, but I am also having very great success with the Vaucoure remedy for an adding formula.

The fact that the hair evinces a disposition to fall out is not favorable. Your husband should also have scalp treatment. The scalp should be washed properly. It would be best, but you can use the Vaucoure remedy.

If you will watch this department I shall shortly repeat instructions for scalp massage.

**BALDNESS.**

Find extract of pilocarpine, 1 ounce; soap lather, 1 ounce.

Rub thoroughly into the scalp and rinse.

Will you kindly give me the recipe for strawberry natural blush that you published in your issue of 1922?

**STAVE** **DISAPPOINTED**  
 FAVORING NATURAL  
 Straw, ripe straw berries, quarts; dis-  
 tilled water, 1 pint.  
 Fill a quart jar, and set the jar in a  
 saucepan of water over a slow fire.  
 Boil for 1 hour, and strain through a  
 strainer through a fine hair sieve. When  
 the liquid is cold, add 1/2 cup of sugar,  
 1 ounce muslin (dissolved), 20 grains; press  
 carefully through a cloth.  
 Drops of rose, 4 drops; oil of neroli,  
 5 drops; oil of cedar, 2 drops.  
 Apply to the cheeks with a bit of absorbent  
 cotton.

**W**hy you please tell me how to treat my  
 scalp? It is covered with dandruff and my  
 hair is falling out. **LILLIAN.**

**W**ash your hair at least once a week,  
 using a shampoo for which you have a  
 formula. Apply the hair tonic to the  
 roots of the hair with the fingers every  
 day. Rub the hair with the fingers to  
 rough friction. Massage of the scalp  
 would be excellent for you.

**AMALPICO.**  
 Ammonium carbonate, 128 grains; potas-  
 sium carbonate, 4 ounce; tincture of can-  
 dlen, 1 quart.  
 Rub the salts in the water and add

the other ingredients. Rub well into the roots. Rinse thoroughly in several waters.

**HAIR TONIC.**

Sulphate of quinine, 1 ounce; acetic acid, 2 grains; rosein, 1 grain; water, 1 ounce. Mix, and shake. Rub into the roots of the cantharides, 1 dramma; alcohol, 1 ounce. Mix, shake until dissolved and apply. Apply to the roots of the hair five times every night.

I would like to ask you if there is anything that will cure the itching of the abdomen and waist? I have two large warts on the back of my neck, and I have a wart on my nose; otherwise I am none too healthy. I am fat, and I have a very good appetite.

Yes, there are a number of physical culture exercises which if persisted in will reduce the abdominal warts. There are also exercises of putting on the corner, which gives a flat stomach.

There are also exercises that you must carefully follow, you will shortly see exercises for reducing fat.

It is impossible to describe these exercises for each corresponding to too much space in the paper.

I would like your advice, and will be as brief as possible. I can do have my hair grow again, and I can do have my hair grow again, and I can do have my hair grow again.

finger all these years long. Dry skin and very thin (light brown) veins. When it was washed with soap and skin—A. R.'s skin under my eyes is baby; cheeks are sunken in; forehead, on each side of mouth, is wrinkled; nose is like a bridge. I have tried various growers to no avail. I breathe fair skin, but baby. J. A. R.

If you have tried massage faithfully I cannot see why it has not been effective, in some hundreds of cases which have come under my personal notice, massage will not remedy.

Are you sure you have tried it correctly? Friction for a few days or for a dozen times a day will not do the business. Massage for three months would show you that you were working in the right way. Massage for a year or two year would unquestionably increase the growth, unless there is some idiosyncrasy.

The very fact that the skin of your head is tight indicates that you require

[illegible]

This elutriant may be used for  
labors also. In this case it should  
carefully be used, because  
as any oil will, if it gets into the  
eyes.

Have been getting Dr. Vancare  
scriptum "lick," but the result is  
not what I have been told that  
the usual effect.

I am sorry you have no more of  
the Vancare prescription, but I  
am sure that you are actually  
not be responsible for the cure  
for the right ingredients, and  
the ingredients are contrary.  
scriptum was not filled at the  
have recommended further information  
a letter enclosing a stamped  
envelope, and a return  
request.

I wish the readers of this  
column to be aware that  
give names and addresses to  
paper, and whenever a  
of the same, and if the  
shall be saved a great deal  
any trouble and sometimes  
the question is strictly answered.

minutes on the ride of only  
from the cars from  
ing streets.

—

tion Hall.

ions of recent date "Bob"  
is a communication, partly  
and partly serious, in the  
idea for construction of the  
the construction; i. e. the pro-  
tection hall. In the course of  
Mr. Burdette referred to a  
John Parkinson, the  
new design for a hall has  
been published in the  
reference in The Times, writes  
this dome ceiling, which  
anxious about, we did not  
nor have we contemplated  
a dome ceiling of the char-  
acter of the exterior of our  
form; but in order to a dome,  
of the nature of a dome,  
pendent qualities, the trusses  
of the outer dome roof, and  
the ornamented so as to give  
a natural look in design; but  
the point is to bring the col-  
lapse. It will be slightly con-  
sidered not sufficiently to be  
dispensing effects, or to produce  
any Washington, such as  
return, Rome and others.  
serious part of the prob-  
lem, appreciated by all the  
ness in it will be no exco-  
lence in this particular in  
the purpose of the



SUNDAY, JULY 5 1903

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

JULY 5, 1903.

FIVE CENTS.

SIXTH YEAR.  
PER ANNUM \$2.50.

E NEW

Across the front and sides a double row of hair made, care being taken to each turned in the same direction as on the ribbon in front of a

N BE PRODUCOME

more to put the waves in place and away the curly look it has at first. To accentuate the waves motion brush with brilliantine. An invisible hair net is invaluable keeping the coiffure in place. The ribbon selected should be four inches wide and very soft. Ten inches will be required for each if a becoming color in the ribbon used the effect, when the knots are changed, is not unpleasant. The ribbon gives no discomfort sleeping and is easy to remove when work has been accomplished.

which is the very best of physical exercise, and you can scarf too much walking in the open air. I add deep breathing instruction. There are many other ways of practicing deep breathing, but these are excellent for beginners:

## Instruction for Deep Breathing

On arising and the last thing before going to bed, while you are clad in your dress, stand with your back against a wall and fill your lungs, breathing through the nostrils with the mouth closed, until you are able to hold no more. Stand and retain breath while you count, expel it through the nose, and repeat the breathing motion ten times. Next, stand upright and turn out the toes. Place your fingers on the diaphragm, thumb back in the soft part of the lower side of the spinal column. Draw in a deep breath and force it down so that you feel the hands press through the expansion of the lower part of the lungs. Hold the breath while you count, expel while you count seven, and this movement six times. Next, stand upright, head up, shoulders back, arms hanging by the sides. Gradually raise the arms until they are above the head. While you are forming this movement, take in a deep breath through the nostrils until you can hold no more. Retain the breath counting four, then gradually lower the arms at the same time expelling the breath counting seven. Repeat this six times. Practice deep breathing constantly. Deep inspirations with the mouth closed, hold the breath a few seconds and expel through the nostrils. Lay your hands on the abdomen when you take one of these inspirations and you will see the rising effect upon the stomach. In a short while you will breathe correctly without sleeping.

## d Beauty

You cannot expect to have long hair unless the blood circulates through the scalp. It cannot do this unless the scalp is tight. Try the hardening pomade for baby skin and the eyebrow growth. You might also use the egg shampoo. The Vaucaire remedy is the best developer I know of. You have probably seen much about it in the department.

## HARDENING POMADE

(An astringent.)

Oil of sweet almonds, 200 grains; castor oil, 100 grains; tincture of benzoin, 100 grains; rose water, 10 grains; alcohol, 10 grains.

This pomade should not be used on the face, but should be applied to the scalp, to restore shrunken or baby skin.

## EGG SHAMPOO—DANDRUFF CURE

Yolk of 1 egg; 1 pint of rainwater; essence of rosemary spirit.



Hully Gee! Say, Chimmie,  
You're laid up on the shelf;  
I'll go and get a lookin' glass  
And let you see yourself.

Youse fellers wasn't lookin'  
When them giunt crackers flew  
And when the powder 'sploded  
It jumped all over you.

So that's the way youse got it,  
But, Gee! youse didn't bawl,  
And every feller says it was  
The best old Fourth of all.

The aftermath of the Fourth.

and the city... a ride of only... to twenty minutes on the cars from... and Spring streets.

## Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date "Bob" had a communication, partly humorous and partly serious, in the shape of a plea for consideration of the... in the construction of the proposed convention hall. In...

...are good. Some outside acreage is changing hands which will be cut up into smaller ranches for suburban homes, and some is bought as a speculative investment. Under ordinary circumstances such investments should be good ones. The demand for residence properties continues great, and lots in well-located new tracts, and some in tracts that are not so well located, continue to find purchasers.

## Dwellings as Investments.

J. T. Watterman has purchased of George W. Stimson, through Althouse Bros., a lot, 50x145 feet, on the north side of Sixth street, 200 feet west of Bixel, with an eight-room two-story frame dwelling, new and modern; consideration named, \$7000. He, also, buys of the same grantor, through the same agents, 43x145 feet, on the south side of

...business building.

## NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.

...rine street, will tend to make it a business thoroughfare. It is located a short distance south of Pier avenue, and is in the line of present expansion at Ocean Park.

## For Six Months.

For the six months ending 1903, the total number of building permits issued in this city was 27. Improvements authorized among...







# The Czar in 1903. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## NICHOLAS II.

### THE RICHEST AND MOST POWERFUL MONARCH OF THE WORLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I WANT to tell you something about the Czar of Russia as he looks, acts and rules in this good year 1903. His life is no secret from his people. Anyone may see him almost any day driving about his palaces in the country near here, and now and then in an open carriage riding through St. Petersburg itself. He has discarded many of the guards which were kept during the reign of his father. The cavalry does not now line the streets when the Czar goes out driving. Police spies are reduced in number, and the force of Russian detectives scattered over the world has been cut down. Whatever the Czar may be, he is no coward. He realizes his danger, but prefers to take the risk rather than have the annoyance of the police.

What kind of a man is the Czar? In personal appearance he is not impressive. He is now thirty-five years old, and might be said to be in his prime. He is rather slender than heavy, and considerably under size. He is sensitive as to his height, and always stands or sits at the front when his photographs are taken, so that the camera will exaggerate him. His lack of stature comes from his legs, which are too short. From the waist up, he is as tall as the average Russian, which means very tall, and when he is on horseback or sitting, he looks like other men. In this respect he is like Napoleon Bonaparte and Phil Sheridan, both of whom were long-bodied and short-legged.

The Czar is a blonde. He has a fair, rosy skin and bright blue eyes. His beard is brown, and he wears it

full. He has white teeth and a pleasant smile. His forehead is high and full, and his face an honest one.

#### The Czar a Gentleman

Some of the best descriptions I have heard of the Czar have been from members of his court here at St. Petersburg, men who know him intimately and who are closely associated with him day after day. The best expression of his character seems to be that he is a Russian gentleman. He is without ostentation. He has none of the airs and bluster of the Kaiser. He is a hard worker, but he lacks the spectacular strenuousness of our President. He is noted for his kindness to his servants, his retiring disposition, and his love for his people.

The Czar avoids crowds and pomp of all kind, and prefers to live in the country. He has three palaces near St. Petersburg, where he spends most of his time with his family. These are Tsarskoe Selo, Gatchina and Peterhof. He has also a country home in the Crimea, and other places near here in addition to great palaces at the capital and in Moscow. Wherever he is, his work is brought to him. He receives his ministers at his residence, and with them goes over matters of state. He keeps a close watch of the empire, and in a general way has a large part in its direction.

#### A Family Man.

Nicholas II is a good husband and a loving father. He would be called a good family man anywhere. His wife is with him the greater part of the day and evening. She sits in his room while he works, and at his request often stays there when he has important callers.

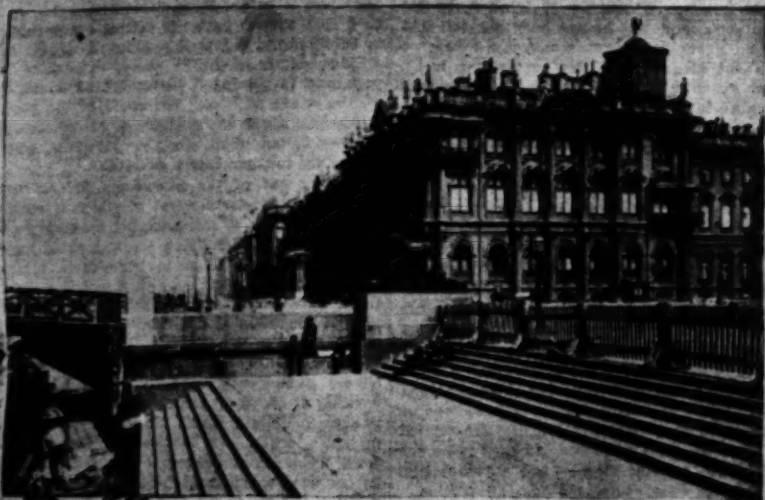
When Her Majesty was quite ill, some years ago, the Czar spent most of his time at her bedside, and as she got better he transacted much of his business there. He had his desk and papers brought into a window recess of Her Majesty's chamber, and there he worked until she was up and out again.

His Majesty usually rises at 8 o'clock, and at 9 takes tea with the Empress. A half hour later he goes to his study to read the newspapers, and at 11 is ready to receive his ministers and attend to his correspondence. He has luncheon a little after noon, and at its close usually takes a drive with the Empress. Upon his return he goes to work, and sticks at it for the most of the day. He dines at 8, and spends the evening with his family.

#### Four Children, All Girls.

The Czar has four children, and much to the regret of his subjects, they are all girls. According to the law which now prevails as to the Russian succession, the ruler of the Empire must be a man, and if the Emperor should die without a son, his eldest brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is now twenty-one, would be his successor.

It is said that the Czarina feels terribly because she has no boy, and all sorts of stories are given as a cause of this calamity. One of the strangest is that it comes from a curse which a Greek priest uttered against her shortly after she ascended the throne. According to the Russian law, the royal family must worship after the religion of the Greek Church. The Czar is really the head of the church, and after her marriage, the Empress began the study of the religion with the intent to adopt it. This priest was her instructor, and he seems to have been an egotistical fellow. At any rate, he became very angry one day when Her Majesty, who had grown tired of his instruction, told him that he might leave, as she knew as much about the Greek religion as he did. He went, but as he did so, he prophesied, saying that Her Majesty would have seven daughters, but never a son. This prophecy has gotten about over Russia, and as the masses believe what the priests say, they fear it may



The Winter Palace



Nicholas II in 1903



The Imperial Family



Empress Dowager Mother of the Czar

## SUMMER HOURS.

to see away,  
of work and worry,  
as a bird afloat,  
of hurry;  
ing a song,  
and words over;  
adrift on the breeze,  
fields of clover.

the rippling brook,  
swaying;  
row, and the cat-tails know  
adpoles playing;  
things, the whir of wings,  
and linnet,  
noddling away,  
small heart in it.

with wonderful eyes,  
wells shining,  
the loveliest things,  
ace-like lining;  
green leaf hid,  
to her lover,  
ey say—all the long day,  
cover.

It on the brink  
Sues, swinging,  
in a glowing line,  
the west wind ringing;  
from the moaning dove,  
grow thick and shady,  
of the wood thrush fall  
nesting lady.

a dream of bliss  
is ended,  
the sweet perfume  
seems blended;  
is a shade more light,  
and flowers,  
and rustling trees,  
summer hours.

LESLIE GRISWOLD.

## IT'S CONTENT.

troublesome seas,  
bluest skies are bent,  
perfume the pleasant seas—  
Content!

ides the sea of life  
is turned for aye,  
lms and stormy shoals of strife,  
way.

an barque meets barque,  
each the challenge sent,  
cross the waters dark,  
Content!"

is so like, so like  
that travail sore,  
heels on strange sands strike,  
re.

drops, and sails  
trained yards are all unbent;  
still the watcher hails,  
Content!"

row is seaward set;  
ho' the waves roll dark around;  
write the name "Regret,"  
are bound.

Grey, in Atlanta Constitution

## T COMMENT.

undertake another polar expedition  
People with money to congeal  
ity to subscribe.—[Washington

ay say, the West thinks it knows  
re is a conviction out that way  
y water.—[New York Mail and

Chinese are starving to death  
wangai. However, there is no  
er, so we needn't bother.—[Chi-

ent of the Manchurian question  
e Illinois scientist who has dis-  
ally sinking below the level of  
ar.

me dazzlers during the past ses-  
sions were the means of bringing  
s of the Paris theaters during  
Sentinel.

ere quite sure that he is to be  
rehead, he might be reasonably  
is a disturbing chance that he  
Providence Journal.

ed at the Pilgrim Club dinner  
Britain and the United States  
Which only goes to show that  
wit is out.—[Milwaukee Ses-

leader is being hauled over the  
at the wedding of a non-union  
ing to Cupid and the clergy,  
if they hope to escape a boy-

## HARDENING POMADE.

(An extract.)  
Oil of sweet almonds, 50 grams;  
cast. oil, 100 grams; tincture of benzoin,  
camphor, 10 grams.  
This pomade should not be used on  
dry skin, but should be applied  
to restore suppleness or to  
keep the hair from falling out.  
To use: Apply with a brush or  
finger to the roots of the hair.  
Beware of the mixture thoroughly up  
and down, rubbing it well into the skin  
and hair in several waters.  
GENTLEMAN FOR SCANT EYEBROWS  
Red vaseline, 2 ounces; tincture of  
camphor, 1 ounce.

and the city... ride of only  
to twenty minutes on the cars from  
and Spring streets.

## Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date "Bob"  
ette had a communication, partly  
more's and partly serious, in the  
ape of a plea for consideration of the  
for in the construction of the  
ed convention hall. In the course of  
letter, Mr. Burdette

new, are good. Some outside acreage  
is changing hands which will be cut  
up into smaller ranches for suburban  
homes, and some is bought as a specu-  
lative investment. Under ordinary cir-  
cumstances such investments should be  
good ones. The demand for residence  
properties continues great, and lots in  
well-located new tracts, and some in  
tracts that are not so well located, con-  
tinue to find purchasers.

## Ninth and Hope.

J. T. Watterman has purchased of  
George W. Stimson, through Althouse  
Bros., a lot, 50x145 feet, on the north  
side of Sixth street, 200 feet west of  
Bixel, with an eight-room two-story  
frame dwelling, new and modern; con-  
sideration named, \$7000. He, also, buys  
of the same grantor, through the same  
agents, 42x145 feet, on the south side of  
Fifth middle

## Dwellings as Investments.

J. T. Watterman has purchased of  
George W. Stimson, through Althouse  
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of the same grantor, through the same  
agents, 42x145 feet, on the south side of  
Fifth middle

## NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.

rine street, will tend to make it a  
business thoroughfare. It is located a  
short distance south of Pier avenue,  
and is in the line of present expansion  
at Ocean Park.  
Near El Monte.

## For Six Months.

For the six months ending June 30,  
1903, the total number of building per-  
mits issued in this city was 2790. The  
improvements authorized amounted to  
\$4,415,662.

ed last  
ity Su-  
4. The  
regated  
e-story  
o-story  
single-  
three-  
twenty-  
\$254.  
half  
single-  
one  
frame  
\$8205;  
ninety  
permits  
orized,  
permits  
1,467.  
permits  
orized,  
location  
mount.  
\$ 62,511  
45,399  
162,433  
140,760  
126,955  
192,926  
159,888  
20,550  
29,609  
1941,028



... and partly serious.



—[Newark Evening News

**NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET**

rine street, will tend to make it a business thoroughfare. It is located a short distance south of Pier avenue, and is in the line of present expansion at Ocean Park.

**For Six Months.**

For the six months ending June 30, 1903, the total number of permits issued in the city of New York was 1,000,000.



## HOW TO

## Y TO

After turning all the hair on  
the ribbon tie it in a knot.



s to Th

morning with warm  
and, hygienic soap.

line out—has been for the  
and now there is very  
is no itching of the scalp  
many cures, but none of  
any good.  
give me a recipe? M. J.  
ve scalp massage. I will  
ula for an excellent hair  
not really believe any  
ation will be effective  
e.  
is said to be that of a  
r-grower. It is certainly  
on.  
AIR GROWER  
ences; distilled witch hazel,  
a salt, 1 dram; hydrochlo-  
ic acid, 1 drop; magnesia, suffi-  
um and distilled extract

or is it  
want a  
and re-  
other  
skin, pi-  
bleach  
self go-  
stantly  
Yes,  
is only  
is not  
has a  
is perma-  
I am giving you formulas for a remedy  
for discolored skin. You can use either.  
I have had a good deal of success with  
the salicylic ointment. Lemon juice is  
effective in some cases. It is not too  
strong; on the contrary, it is the mildest  
of the bleaches.

ointment for removing stains.  
Salicylic acid, 10 grams; lard or vaseline,  
20 grams.

My little girl is 4 years old, and was quite  
pretty until her eyes started to turn, and  
they looked very much. I hope you will  
help me. They started about six months ago,  
and I think with help they would be all right  
again. She feels very bad herself when she  
is badly.

## Studying Sun Spots.

SCIENTIFIC FUNCTIONS OF NEW  
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

FIVE STATIONS LOCATED IN HAWAII, ALASKA,  
PORTO RICO, KANSAS AND MARYLAND—TO SOLVE  
PROBLEM AS TO WHY THE NORTHERN HEAVENS  
GLOW. THE SUN'S FACE GROWS MOTTLED,  
THE LIGHTNING DESCENDS FROM A CLOUDLESS  
SKY AND EARTH CURRENTS DISTURB THE TELE-  
GRAPHIC SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH MAGNETIC  
STORMS.

## From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1903.—To study effects  
of sun spots upon earth conditions; to unearth  
the buried mysteries of earth currents; to solve the  
mooted problems of the aurora borealis, atmospheric  
electricity, magnetic storms and kindred phenomena;  
to protect the mariner from the treacherous influences  
which tamper with his compass and to rectify land dis-  
putes arising from similar vagaries of the surveyor's  
needle, such are the functions of five little stations of  
the new Department of Commerce and Labor lately  
scattered over our continental and insular territory.

Science has come to realize that Mother Earth is  
bathed in a fluctuating, vibrating, pulsating climate be-  
yond the established ken of the meteorologist and dis-  
tinct from our everyday "weather." The mottled face  
of Old Sol has long been studied by astronomers. That  
sun spots are at their maximum every eleven years is

known. That our great central luminary is a magnet;  
that our planet is a loadstone poised in space and mag-  
netized by the sun; that magnetic vibrations are tele-  
graphed from sun to earth and over parts of the earth  
with greater force as sun-spot activity increases are  
theories on which science wants greater light. The tele-  
grapher at his key observes the effects of mysterious  
earth currents disturbing his wires. The compass  
needle not only varies every day in its record of north  
and south, but is violently agitated now and then by  
magnetic storms which lure ships from their beaten  
paths and break their bows on hidden rocks. Appar-  
ently related with such antics of the universe are the  
dashing of lightning from cloudless skies, the chrobbing  
of occult currents outward from belching volcanic crat-  
ers and the red glow of the aurora in the northern heav-  
ens. This unseen force, long a terror to primitive man,  
is still a Sphinx riddle to the savant.

## Land and Sea Stations.

For fifteen years, thus covering the next sun spot  
cycle, these new government observatories will do their  
work. At Cheltenham, Md., fourteen miles southeast of  
Washington at Baldwin, Kan.; at Sitka, Alaska; on  
Oahu Island, Hawaii, and on Vieques Island, east of  
Porto Rico, the stations have been established under  
the direction of Prof. O. H. Tittman, superintendent of  
the coast and geodetic survey. Floating observatories  
will supplement the work upon the great oceans and  
the gulf. Only one institution of the class of the land  
observatories—that of the Belgian government—exists  
in the world.

These mysterious influences which seem to be dis-  
patched from sun to earth to cause magnetic storms,  
being harnessed to delicate instruments which feel their  
very throb and quiver. The magnet is the sensitive  
hand in each of these, as in the compass. In one a  
magnetic bar swinging horizontally constantly meas-  
ures the compass needle's variation from the true north  
and south. It is in itself a great compass needle. As  
the day progresses it gradually points away from the  
astronomical north and south line, then recovers this  
change and starts in the opposite direction. It is fur-  
thest from the truth at about 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., daily.  
Its mean or normal direction will constantly change

## Photograph Records.

All changes are photographed upon paper by both in-  
struments. The magnet bar bears a little search light,  
which reflects a sharp ray of light upon a drum revol-  
ving once in twenty-four hours and carrying with it a  
sheet of photographic paper. Wherever the ray strikes  
the paper it turns the gelatine coating black, and if the  
magnet were to stay still it would trace a straight black  
line around it. But inasmuch as the magnet is always  
changing the line is irregular. Other instruments meas-  
ure the electric currents passing through the earth, and  
still others record the changes in atmospheric elec-  
tricity.

The interiors of these buildings are dark. The deli-  
cate instruments are sensitive to light. The inner apart-  
ments must also be kept at a temperature as nearly  
constant the year round as possible. The magnetic bars  
would be affected by changes of temperature, which  
would alter their true records. To keep the inner tem-  
perature constant an insulation, such as that used in



icehouses or refrigerators, had to be provided. The or-  
dinary materials on the market, such as mineral wool,  
could not be used, because containing particles of metal,  
which might attract the magnetic needles a hairbreadth  
or less. Dried sawdust was decided on and was packed  
between partitions surrounding the instrument-rooms.  
Indeed, it was a tedious task to design these stations.  
In the first place red brick could not be used for the  
foundations because it contains some iron, and iron  
would attract the magnets. Ten samples of building  
stone were tested with a delicate magnetic needle and  
found to be a trifle seductive in their effect thereupon.  
Finally a non-magnetic marble was obtained for the  
Maryland station and other satisfactory material for  
the others. The Alaskan observatory was set upon  
posts of charred wood coated with tar and gravel and  
planted in cement. The bodies of the buildings were  
built of wood, but ordinary nails could not be used be-  
cause magnetic. Hence wooden pegs were substituted  
where possible and elsewhere copper nails were driven.  
When it came to hinges and such hardware it was  
found that those on the market alleged to be brass had  
iron parts. Solid brass fixtures therefore had to be  
made to order. The buildings were thus completed, but  
as cool weather is bound to creep around, a stove was  
seen to be necessary for the heating of the office apart-  
ments of each structure. A wood stove of soapstone  
slabs was designed, but this did not prove satisfactory.  
It was replaced by a copper-covered stove lined with  
firebrick.

## Visitors Inspected.

The employees of the stations have to have special  
clothing. No buttons, buckles or other parts made of  
iron or steel are permitted in the buildings. Shoes  
with steel nails or springs are tabooed. Even a watch  
with steel adjustments or a steel pen point will have  
its effect in disturbing the instruments.

Visitors at the buildings undergo such an ordeal as  
is exacted by the customs officials—more strict, perhaps.  
They are carefully inspected before entrance, and those  
wearing shoes with steel nails must doff them and ap-  
proach the sacred presence of the magnetometers, decli-  
nometers and other "ometers" after the fashion of the  
Muslim when he drops his sandals at the doorway

of the mosque. Ladies with steel stay pins com-  
plicate problem. It is said that anaemic women  
preferred because of the dearth of iron in their  
and that men with steel gray eyes are not wanted.

The Maryland station is the most important, and  
completely equipped of the series. Its instruments  
to be used as the standards, and those of the ob-  
servatories will be regularly corrected there. A. Bauer,  
inspector of magnetic work, coast and geodetic sur-  
vey, has charge of the entire investigation. Magnetic  
observatories in several universities and in the  
institutions of a private character will co-operate in  
research.

The magneticians in charge of the stations and  
employees are, in these isolated stations, shut out  
from the gayeties of life. The Maryland station is  
grounds of the State reform school, a mile and a  
half from the railroad and adjacent to a village of  
half dozen houses and two churches. The Sitka sta-  
tion is close to one of the old Russian commanderies  
is near an Indian village. The Hawaiian station is  
the midst of a coral plain used as a cattle range. It  
is two and one-half miles from the nearest village,  
a railroad near by runs direct to Honolulu, a  
miles distant. The Porto Rican observatory is on  
old Fort Isabel on Vieques Island. The Kansas  
was formerly an incubator building, operated by  
win poultry raiser. The last two stations are  
occupied but temporarily.

## Trolleys the Great Foes.

The isolation of the stations was seen to be a  
when Dr. Bauer considered the havoc which mag-  
power and lighting establishments have wrought  
practically all foreign magnetic stations. An  
car line five miles away will affect magnetic in-  
struments having the delicacy of those adopted for  
tions. England's two principal observatories, at  
Greenwich, have been affected by the London  
electric car lines. The Kew station is to be moved  
site on their account. Nearly every magnetic sta-  
tion in France has suffered from the electric trol-  
leys. Its principal institution of the kind has been  
The Belgian and Austrian governments have on  
account been obliged to select new sites for their  
pal stations. The Dutch observatory at Batavia  
cently abandoned because of the electric cars.  
perial William has, after his fashion, taken the  
the horns in Germany and has issued a decree  
dising the disturbing trolley from encroaching  
than sixteen kilometers upon his principal ob-  
at Potsdam. But this action has resulted in  
appeal for rapid transit from people in the  
area that there is a likelihood of the Kaiser's  
his observatory to some isolated spot. Even  
land has suffered a clash between magnetic in-  
trolley road magnets. The Canadians have  
move their magnetic station away from the  
cars and their stray currents. Indeed, our naval  
atory, after arranging a magnetic station re-  
ton some years back, had to abandon it entire-  
surrender to the necessities of rapid transit.

## The Practical Benefit.

The great practical work to be accomplished  
new stations will directly benefit all travelers  
our navy and the many landowners in danger of  
tion resulting from the constant but gradual w  
of the surveyor's compass. A great magnet  
of the United States, of its insular possessions  
the oceans lying between and adjacent will be  
Both land and water will be mapped out in  
showing the declination of the compass at all  
Seacoasts, near which ocean travel is normal  
treacherous, are seats of greater magnetic distu-  
as a general rule, than midocean or inland  
Along our Alaskan coast centers of intense m  
fluctuation are being discovered. Another set o  
will show the magnetic intensity at all points.

Compared with the enormous saving of cost  
suits, over property boundaries based on the ever-  
ing compass needle, the expense of the new ap-  
stations will be meager. As these observato-  
Federal government establishments, their de-  
tions of magnetic changes will have a final sta-  
our courts. The new group of stations, it  
might be rightfully called our supreme court of m-  
magnetism.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS

[Copyright, 1903, by John E. Watkins, Jr.]

## PECULIAR COLORADO MEN.

"I know two men in Colorado," said Col. Al-  
an officer in the army, "who may be ranked as  
characters. One of them owns the greatest sil-  
in the State and does not develop it, and the oth-  
a hot spring which is a marvel in its curative  
ties, and he does nothing to encourage people  
to it. The mine owner digs out some silver  
time to time, puts it in a sack, and carries it to  
where he sells it. In this manner he gets a  
money to supply his necessities, but he will  
more. He might become a silver king if he  
develop that mine and take out the wealth of  
I can't say why he will not do so, but he w  
that is all there is to it.

"The other fellow has a spring that is w  
and those who could stand the treatment they  
at his place have been cured of chronic ailments  
most serious nature. He has a few tumble-down  
ins about, with nothing in the way of luxuries  
comforts. If he would put up a good hotel and  
the place attractive for sick people he would  
great crowds there, but that is something he  
do. He says those who want the benefit of his  
must take what they find and be satisfied with  
satisfies him. 'If they don't like it they needn't  
is the way he puts it, and he cannot be  
make improvements or to allow others to do  
[Washington Post.]

## A West Indian Ric

ARCHBISHOP OF WEST I  
POWER BEHIND THE TH

By a Special Contributor

DINNER was over in a country  
Island of Jamaica. Among the  
Grace the Most Reverend Enos Nut-  
Bishop of the West Indies and Bishop of  
well-known United States Senator.

"What do you think of our Arch-  
asked the Senator over the coffee cups.  
"He is an exceedingly well-informed  
talker, his knowledge of American politi-  
replied the Senator.

"I thought it would," said the host.  
of everything surprises everybody.  
Everybody who talks with him is im-  
people are aware that he is one of the be-  
most influential men in the British Em-  
known to fame except in these West In-  
he moulds British policy to an extraor-  
believe he has as much, if not more,  
some of the British Cabinet Ministers.

## The Counselor of Statesmen.

The host was correct in his supposi-  
who know Enos Nuttall well seek his  
biggest questions which they have to so-  
that he possesses one of the strongest  
British Empire, and they like to take  
Joseph Chamberlain has the reputation  
the last person to take advice from  
esteems Archbishop Nuttall's coun-  
guided by it a great deal in his colon-  
Lord Salisbury, when he was Premier  
later, was not above getting the Arch-  
suggestions, and occasionally acting up-  
These great men keep in touch with  
dence, but sometimes, when there is  
British affairs, they cable to Jamaica  
come over to England and confer with  
it became necessary to reorganize Eng-  
system, and do something to allay the  
ritualism in the Church of England.  
the Archbishops of Canterbury and York  
a cablegram to Dr. Nuttall begging him  
steamer to England and give them th-  
views. He did so, and the Educational  
there has been so much controversy, w-  
lines he recommended. His suggestion  
ritualistic strife were also followed, w-  
The same kind of thing has happened  
fore.

Anomalous as it may seem, this man  
He will not leave his West Indian wor-  
ment. The Church of England in Jac-  
lashed and poverty-stricken, and his st-  
considerably less than £1000 a year.

Some time ago, when Bishop Creight-  
tall was offered the Bishopric of London  
bury. The stipend of that see is £10,000  
position is second in importance only to  
bishop of Canterbury, to which it is o-  
stone, as it was in the case of Ar-  
There was great difficulty in filling the  
Lord Salisbury wanted one man, King  
the Primate a third. Then someone  
Archbishop of the West Indies, and all  
he would be the best possible man for  
when it was offered to him he refuse  
preference offered no temptation to h  
old work and poor pay in Jamaica b-  
a year in London.

## The Archbishop's Early Romance.

Dr. Nuttall is a remarkable man in m-  
He was born in Yorkshire of com-  
parentage, and rose to his high possi-  
Church without any of the usual adv-  
influential connections and special ed-  
He was a Wesleyan minister in his  
was sent out to Jamaica as a missio-  
nary among Wesleyans in the West  
ministers must not marry unless they  
certain position and income, and obta-  
of the ruling body in the church. En-  
love, but could not get the requisite  
held a humble position at that time  
marrying without it, at the cost of leav-  
community. It was a good thing for  
thing for the Anglican Church in the  
got a beautiful and charming wife, w-  
greatly in his life work, and to whom  
attached, while the church got its grea-  
successful personality.

Naturally, there was some prejudic-  
the church after he became ordaine-  
clergyman, but he soon conquered th-  
grees became recognized as the ab-  
preacher and the cleverest organizer  
passed. When the Bishop of Jamaica  
his election by the Synod to fill the  
foregone conclusion, and he was con-  
St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Octob-  
Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by  
prelates.

## An Ecclesiastical Statesman.

At that time, the Church of England  
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together. It was a question whether

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Convention Hall.

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Ladies with steel stay ribs offer a new method of life. It is said that anaemic employment of the death of iron in their with steel stay ribs are not wanted station is the most important and of the series. Its instrument the standards, and those of the other regularly corrected thereby. The director of magnetic work, coast and range of the entire investigation. Laboratories in several universities and a private character will cooperate.

ians in charge of the stations and in these isolated stations, shut out of life. The Maryland station is a State reform school, a mile and a half and adjacent to a village and two churches. The Sitka station is one of the old Russian cemeteries in a village. The Hawaiian station is a coral plain used as a cattle ranch, half miles from the nearest village, by runs direct to Honolulu. The Porto Rican observatory is on Vieques Island. The Kansas station is an incubator building, operated by a farmer. The last two stations are temporarily.

at Foss. of the stations was seen to be considered the havoc which the foreign magnetic stations. An miles away will affect magnetic delicacy of those adopted for the two principal observatories, have been affected by the London. The Kew station is to be moved to a point. Nearly every magnetic station has suffered from the electric lines. The station of the kind has been removed. Austrian governments have on the need to select new sites for their Dutch observatory at Batavia because of the electric cars. After his fashion, taken the many and has issued a decree, trolley from encroaching meters upon his principal observation station has resulted in transit from people in the likelihood of the Kaiser's to some isolated spot. Even New a clash between magnetics. The Canadians have magnetic station away from the ray currents. Indeed, our naval engineering a magnetic station at Waback, had to abandon it entirely, necessities of rapid transit.

tical work to be accomplished by directly benefit all travelers many landowners in danger of the constant but gradual variation of the compass. A great magnetic station, of its insular possessions between and adjacent will be water will be mapped out in a union of the compass at all which ocean travel is normally seats of greater magnetic disturbance, than midocean or inland magnetic centers of intense magnetic intensity at all points.

the enormous saving of costly boundaries based on the ever-changing, the expense of the new system. As these observatories are established, their changes will have a final standard new group of stations, they called our supreme court of terms.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, Jr.  
Oct. 1881 by John E. Watkins, Jr.

LIAR COLORADO MEN. in Colorado," said Col. Alen army, "who may be ranked as of them owns the greatest silver does not develop it, and the other is a marvel in its curative nothing to encourage people to owner digs out some silver ore it in a sack, and carries it to D. In this manner he gets his necessities, but he will not become a silver king if he will not do so, but he won't do it.

Now has a spring that is would stand the treatment they been cured of chronic ailments. He has a few tumble-down things in the way of luxuries or could put up a good hotel and give for sick people he would but that is something he will who want the benefit of his they find and be satisfied with they don't like it they needn't it, and he cannot be induced to allow others to do so.

July 5, 1903.

## A West Indian Richelieu.

ARCHBISHOP OF WEST INDIES A POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

By a Special Contributor.

DINNER was over in a country mansion in the island of Jamaica. Among the guests were His Grace the Most Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies and Bishop of Jamaica, and a well-known United States Senator.

"What do you think of our Archbishop?" the host asked the Senator over the coffee cups on the veranda. "He is an exceedingly well-informed and interesting talker, his knowledge of American politics surprises me," replied the Senator.

"I thought it would," said the host. "His knowledge of everything surprises everybody who meets him. Everybody who talks with him is impressed; but few people are aware that he is one of the best statesmen and most influential men in the British Empire. He is unknown to fame except in these West Indian Islands, but he moulds British policy to an extraordinary extent. I believe he has as much, if not more, real power than some of the British Cabinet Ministers."

The host was correct in his supposition. Great men who know Enos Nuttall well seek his advice about the biggest questions which they have to solve. They know that he possesses one of the strongest intellects in the British Empire, and they like to take advantage of it. Joseph Chamberlain has the reputation of being about the last person to take advice from anybody, but he esteems Archbishop Nuttall's counsel highly, and is guided by it a great deal in his colonial policy. Even Lord Salisbury, when he was Premier and Foreign Minister, was not above getting the Archbishop's ideas and suggestions, and occasionally acting upon them.

These great men keep in touch with him by correspondence, but sometimes, when there is a great crisis in British affairs, they cable to Jamaica, asking him to come over to England and confer with them. Recently it became necessary to reorganize England's educational system, and do something to allay the bitter quarrel over ritualism in the Church of England. Mr. Balfour and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York united to send a cablegram to Dr. Nuttall begging him to take the next steamer to England and give them the benefit of his views. He did so, and the Educational Bill, over which there has been so much controversy, was drafted on the lines he recommended. His suggestions for allaying the ritualistic strife were also followed, with good results. The same kind of thing has happened several times before.

Anomalous as it may seem, this man is not ambitious. He will not leave his West Indian work for any preferment. The Church of England in Jamaica is disestablished and poverty-stricken, and his stipend is, therefore, considerably less than \$1000 a year. Some time ago, when Bishop Creighton died, Dr. Nuttall was offered the Bishopric of London by Lord Salisbury. The stipend of that see is \$10,000 a year, and the position is second in importance only to that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to which it is often the stepping-stone, as it was in the case of Archbishop Temple. There was great difficulty in filling the see satisfactorily. Lord Salisbury wanted one man, King Edward another, the Primate a third. Then somebody suggested the Archbishop of the West Indies, and all three agreed that he would be the best possible man for the position. But when it was offered to him he refused it. Money and preferment offered no temptation to him. He liked his old work and poor pay in Jamaica better than \$10,000 a year in London.

### The Archbishop's Early Romance.

Dr. Nuttall is a remarkable man in many other ways. He was born in Yorkshire of comparatively humble parentage, and rose to his high position in the English Church without any of the usual advantages of wealth, influential connections and special education.

He was a Wesleyan minister in his younger days, and was sent out to Jamaica as a missionary. There is a rule among Wesleyans in the West Indies that their ministers must not marry unless they have reached a certain position and income, and obtained the approval of the ruling body in the church. Enos Nuttall fell in love, but could not get the requisite permission, as he held a humble position at that time. He insisted on marrying without it, at the cost of leaving the Wesleyan community. It was a good thing for him and a good thing for the Anglican Church in the West Indies. He got a beautiful and charming wife, who has helped him greatly in his life work, and to whom he is devotedly attached, while the church got its great leader and most forceful personality.

Naturally, there was some prejudice against him in the church after he became ordained as an Episcopal clergyman, but he soon conquered that, and by rapid degrees became recognized as the ablest man, the best preacher and the cleverest organizer the church possessed. When the Bishop of Jamaica retired in 1880, his election by the Synod to fill the vacant see was a foregone conclusion, and he was consecrated Bishop in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on October 28, 1880, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by numerous other prelates.

### An Ecclesiastical Statesman.

At that time, the Church of England in Jamaica was in a bad way. Ten years before, a law had been passed providing for its disestablishment and disendowment. It had grown very poor, and the stipends of many of the clergymen were barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. It was a question whether the church would

not have to give up its work wholly or in part. But, under Bishop Nuttall's energetic rule, it rapidly increased in wealth, influence and usefulness. It is still poor, but he has placed it on a sound basis. Some of the clergymen were not all that could be desired in holiness of life. The Bishop dealt with them sternly and strongly, turning them out of the church despite protests from influential connections and important congregations.

Then, having got his own church into decent order, he looked out for new fields to conquer. He saw that the Anglican churches in the various West Indian Islands were isolated communities, having no connection or correspondence with one another, which is contrary to Anglican ideas. By masterly diplomacy, he welded them into one strong, united church. The new title of Archbishop of the West Indies was created, and Dr. Nuttall was the only possible man to whom it could be given.

The Bishops of Barbados, Trinidad, Antigua, British Guiana, Nassau and British Honduras are subject to him. That is to say, he is the highest ecclesiastical authority over all Great Britain's colonies in the new world south of Canada. By remarkable statesmanship, he has succeeded in keeping this immense diocese absolutely free from the many quarrels which have agitated the Church of England within recent years. In the West Indies, under Dr. Nuttall's rule, there is no ritualistic controversy; no strife over the higher criticism.

### A Universal Adviser.

His success in ecclesiastical administration gave him a great reputation in certain circles in England, and won the admiration of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and many other leading English statesmen. This is how he has become a kind of mentor to the men who run the British Empire.

But these are not the only men whom he has advised or advises. He is recognized in Jamaica as the cleverest man in practically every line of business. The officials, from the Governor downward, solicit his counsel in all their important undertakings. Few laws are passed, few policies decided upon, until they have received his indorsement.

When it was thought that Jamaica depended too much upon the American market for her exports, and had too few commercial links with her mother country, it was the Archbishop who induced Mr. Chamberlain, to persuade the British Parliament to give a subsidy of \$2,000,000 for the establishment of a steamship line to carry Jamaica bananas to England and create a new market for them there.

The negro peasants go to Dr. Nuttall for advice about the planting of their crops, and the best way to get a good sale for them. Muleto schoolmasters implore him to straighten out their difficulties with the parents of the children whom they teach. Keen business men invite him to criticize and amend their schemes for the commercial development of Jamaica. Everybody looks up to him as the sovereign authority in all matters, big or little, and the one infallible critic and judge.

### A Friend of American Presidents.

Archbishop Nuttall's ability is appreciated by many influential men in the United States. He was a friend of the late President McKinley and of James G. Blaine. He visited Mr. McKinley once or twice at Washington during the latter's administration, and maintained a close correspondence with him. It is understood that he advised Mr. McKinley a good deal on the handling of the color question, on which he is an authority, owing to his long residence in the West Indies. He has played a leading part in all the negotiations for tariff reciprocity between the British West Indies and the United States. He is a friend of Mr. Booker Washington, and has largely influenced the development of the work at Tuskegee and Hampton. He knows President Roosevelt well, and he is credited, in some quarters, with having brought the President and Mr. Washington together at the famous dinner at the White House.

Personally, Dr. Nuttall is a kindly, good-natured man, always ready to do a good turn for anybody, from the highest to the lowest. Many a young Englishman in Jamaica has been kept in straight courses by him, and put on the high road to success. Many an honest, industrious negro peasant has been encouraged by his advice and help to work until he obtained an independent position in life. Many a black pickaninny in the Jamaican villages is petted by him on his pastoral visitations. He is easily the most popular, as well as the ablest, man in the West Indies.

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### WHO WROTE THE "MARSEILLAISE"?

It is known that the "Marseillaise" was sung at Strasbourg in 1792, probably for the first time, by Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer who was quartered at the house of the Mayor, and it has generally been supposed that the song was his own composition.

There have been many other claimants for the honor of the authorship of the "Marseillaise." The first was Alexander Bouchet, a violinist. He proved to be a liar. In 1864 the composition was attributed to an obscure artist named Navoigille. A relative of Rouget de Lisle by means of unanswerable documents, forced a public retraction. The claims of many others, including several German musicians, have similarly been proved worthless.

Now the citizens of Fontenay-sous-Bois assert that one Delayzac, a composer of that town, who died in 1809, wrote at least the music, if not the words of the immortal song. They have selected a committee to erect a monument to his memory. A member of this committee, writing to the Petit Journal of Paris, states that "the researches of savants have established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the works of Delayzac included 'The Marseillaise,' and that it was his song which was sung in the Mayor of Strasbourg's house on the memorable evening of April 24, 1792."—[Literary Digest.

## HOUSEKEEPING FOR THE KING.

THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE, THEIR DUTIES AND SALARIES.

[Pearson's Weekly:] The usual dinner hour at Buckingham Palace is 8:30 p.m., but the regulation of His Majesty's household requires that the table must be laid for dinner an hour before that time.

The laying of the table is intrusted to two table deckers, who perform this office at a salary of £200 per annum each, but the chief butler is responsible for the work being properly done, and in exact accord with His Majesty's wishes.

King Edward has a dislike to orchids on the dinner table, and not long since some very exquisite specimens of these blooms appeared at the royal table. On the following day the chief butler had a most uncomfortable few minutes of it in his royal master's presence, who always makes it a point to speak on such matters to the person in his household who is directly responsible.

One of the principal duties of the chief butler, who, by the way, gets a salary of £600 per annum, is to look after the wine department of the royal household.

The present chief butler is a celebrated judge of champagne and claret, the former being perhaps the most difficult of all wines upon which to pronounce a correct judgment.

The King, though a moderate drinker, is certainly one of the best judges of champagne, his favorite wine, in Europe, and has, it is well known, a high opinion of his chief butler's taste in this matter.

The clerk of the kitchen is a very important personage in the royal household, for he it is who presides over the department which does practically all the solid catering for the King.

This department is divided into two different sections, the business side, where the accounts of the kitchen are kept; and what may be called the practical department, that attends to the ordering of the meat for the royal table. The clerk of the kitchen has to pass every article of food weight and quality. When any article of food has been passed, a check is made out and given to a clerk, who enters at once in a book a description of the article, the time it arrived, and the amount to be paid for it. So accurately are the royal kitchen accounts kept that the exact cost of every dinner can be estimated quite easily.

Having passed the clerk of the kitchen, the food next finds its way into the hands of the head chef, who has a salary of £700 per annum, and is one of the best cooks in the world, though, like all great culinary artists, he is somewhat prone to regard waste as a trivial matter, provided a dinner is properly cooked.

On this point, however, the clerk of the kitchen takes a different view, which occasionally leads to disputes that, however, are usually amicably settled by the clerk getting his way, for it is well known that the King has no sympathy with waste or extravagance in his household.

The head chef has four apprentices and several assistants, whilst the clerk of the kitchen is allowed four clerks for keeping the accounts, and two messengers.

The confectionery department is one quite distinct from the kitchen.

It is conducted by two officials, each at a salary of £300 per annum, with some female assistants, who also assist in the coffee room, which is looked after by two other female officials.

The bills for the royal household are settled once a month in most instances. After having been initiated by the heads of the various departments with whom they are connected, they come finally before the Lord Chamberlain, the keeper of His Majesty's privy purse, who signs the checks in payment of all such accounts.

The head of His Majesty's household is nominally the Lord High Steward, who has a salary of £2000 per annum, but the office is really a sinecure, the real responsible head of the royal household being the master of the household.

This official resides now permanently at the Palace, and receives a salary of £1158 per annum, a sum that certainly cannot be said to be excessive when his varied duties are taken into account and the great responsibility they entail. He it is who must settle all disputes that may arise from time to time in various quarters of the household, make preparations for the guests, keep His Majesty posted in all minute matters connected with the general management of affairs, and dismiss and engage all the servants.

This article would hardly be complete without mention of the master of the ceremonies, an official who receives £500 per annum, and who is a perfect mine of information on points of state etiquette and precedence. His duty is to marshal into the royal presence ambassadors and other personages of high state, and the slightest error in the performance of this duty might give the most dire offence to a foreign power.

It requires many years of experience and minute attention to state etiquette before a person can be qualified to perform this post in His Majesty's household.

### REMARKABLE BALLOON TRIP.

A balloon, with aeronaut Melandri and three other passengers, has just accomplished an all-night voyage of 450 miles, having left Paris at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and having descended at Arles, in the South of France, after breakfast yesterday.

The travelers attained an altitude of 9000 feet, where they encountered a wind that blew them along at sixty miles an hour, and a temperature that sent their thermometer down to 5 deg. Fahr. (twenty-seven degrees of frost,) and froze their bottles of Vichy water. Not liking the look of the Mediterranean, they decided to descend. They fell nearly two miles in ten minutes, and beyond being quite deaf when they reached terra firma, were none the worse for the trip.—[London Leader.

Oil of sweet almonds, 50 grains.

Oil of rose water, 50 grains.

Oil of lavender, 50 grains.

Oil of chamomile, 50 grains.

Oil of bergamot, 50 grains.

Oil of lemon, 50 grains.

Twenty minutes on the cars from

at Spring streets.

Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date "Bob"

ette had a communication, partly

work and partly serious, in the

is changing hands which will be cut

up into smaller ranches for suburban

homes, and some is bought as a speculative

investment. Under ordinary circumstances

such investments should be good ones. The demand for residence

properties continues great, and lots in well-located new tracts, and some in tracts that are not so well located, continue to find purchasers.

Ninth and Hope.

Dwellings as Investments.

J. T. Watterman has purchased of

George W. Stimson, through Althouse

Bros., a lot, 50x145 feet, on the north

side of Sixth street, 200 feet west of

Bixel, with an eight-room two-story frame dwelling, new and modern; consideration named, \$7000. He, also, buys of the same grantor, through the same

agents, 43x145 feet, on the south side of

near El Monte.

### NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.

rine street, will tend to make it a

business thoroughfare. It is located a

short distance south of Pier avenue,

and is in the line of present expansion

### For Six Months.

For the six months ending

1903, the total number of build

ings issued in this city was 27



## Light Made to Talk.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

By a Special Contributor.

THE heliograph, which has blinked uncertainly its messages from crest to crest of mountain range and the searchlight that has winked laboriously the dots and dashes of the Morse code, are to be put to another use, and, in a short while will be sending actual speech over many miles, by night and by day, with all of the facility and the accuracy of the common telephone.

This wonder has been effected by the investigations and recent trials of Prof. Ernest Ruhmer of Berlin; and wireless telephony now has a very promising rival in the wireless telephone. The nautical world, especially, is deeply interested. The German government has appropriated ten thousand dollars for experimentation in the navy, and Kaiser Wilhelm has directed Prof. Ruhmer to conduct an exhaustive series of tests during the forthcoming summer maneuvers of the Baltic fleet.

Already, Prof. Ruhmer has succeeded in telephoning distinctly over a distance of nearly ten miles, and, with the apparatus which he is rapidly perfecting, he expects to accomplish even greater things.

The method employed is briefly this: The current produced in the microphone circuit of an ordinary telephone transmitter is led into the current feeding an arc lamp. These varying currents produce a corresponding variation in the temperature of the arc and, consequently, alter the volume of the lamp flame. While these variations are so slight that they cannot be detected by the naked eye, still they have been photographically recorded by the cinematograph. The light from the arc lamp is thrown in parallel beams by means of a big parabolic reflector upon a cell of selenium at a distant point. For this purpose the arc lamp and the reflector of a searchlight are found to answer best. At the receiving station there is another parabolic reflector, which, like that at the transmitting end, can be turned in any direction. In the center, or what is termed the optical axis of the receiving reflector, is placed a cylindrical cell of selenium which, in turn, is connected with a battery and two telephone receivers. The rays thus received act upon the selenium, which is very sensitive to the most delicate variations of light, and, under this influence, its electrical resistance alters, and a constantly changing current passes over the telephone circuit to the receivers of the telephone. In this way the speech at the sending station is transmitted to the receiving station, where the variable light waves are changed into sound waves and speech reproduced.

Wireless telephony is not a novelty in either principle or experimental performance; but for practical application on a promising commercial basis, the palm must go to Prof. Ruhmer. However, America is not without its rightful claim to original achievement along this line, and to the unselfish work of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Prof. Ruhmer is greatly indebted today, and he has acknowledged it.

## Experiments by Prof. Bell.

A little of this history is pertinent. In October of 1880, Prof. Bell made public the results of his labors in producing and reproducing sound by light. He called his instrument the photophone; and his accomplishments, while stopping upon the threshold of practical usefulness, were quite astounding, and blazed the way for the investigators that have since pursued the subject. Some brief resume of Prof. Bell's work should properly premise a full description of Prof. Ruhmer's later attainments. In short, the discovery of a means of transmitting speech without wires was an incident in Prof. Bell's investigations of the properties of that remarkable material known as selenium. In a recent interview, Prof. Bell said, "My lectures of 1880 and 1881 pretty thoroughly cover the scope and results of my original research along this line, so let us start at the beginning."

"I shall first describe that remarkable substance 'selenium.' In the year 1817, Berzelius and Gottlieb Gahn made an examination of the method of preparing sulphuric acid in use at Gripsholm. During the course of this examination they observed in the acid a sediment of a partly reddish, partly clear brown color, which, under the action of a blow-pipe gave out a peculiar odor, like that attributed by Klaproth to tellurium. As tellurium was a substance of extreme rarity, Berzelius attempted its production from this deposit, but he was unable after many experiments to obtain further indications of its presence. He found plentiful signs of sulphur mixed with mercury, copper, tin, zinc, iron, arsenic, and lead, but no trace of tellurium. It was not in the nature of Berzelius to be disheartened by this result. In science every failure advances the boundary of knowledge as well as every success; and Berzelius felt that if the characteristic odor that had been observed did not proceed from tellurium, it might possibly indicate the presence of some substance then unknown to the chemist. Urged on by this hope, he returned with renewed ardor to his work. He collected a great quantity of the material, and submitted the whole mass to various chemical processes. He succeeded in separating successively the sulphur, the mercury, the copper, the tin and the other known substances, whose presence had been indicated by his tests; and after all these had been eliminated, there still remained a residue, which proved upon examination to be what he had been in search of—a new elementary substance.

"The chemical properties of this new element were found to resemble those of tellurium to such a remarkable degree that Berzelius gave to the substance the name of 'selenium,' from the Greek word meaning moon ('tellurium,' as is well known, being derived from tellus, the earth.) Although tellurium and selenium are alike

in many respects, they differ in their electrical properties, tellurium being a good conductor of electricity, and selenium, as Berzelius showed, showed a non-conductor. A Strange Property.

"It was not until 1873, however, that the most peculiar characteristic of selenium was discovered. At that time, Willoughby Smith conceived the idea of using selenium to measure the resistance of the submarine cable then being laid across the Atlantic. Upon experiment, the selenium was found to have all of the resistance required—some of the small rod an inch or two long having a resistance equal to that of a telegraph wire reaching from the earth to the sun—but the resistance was found to be extremely variable. Efforts were made to ascertain the cause of this variability, and it was discovered that the resistance was less when the selenium was exposed to light than when it was in the dark. The discovery was purely by accident. One of the bars of selenium was placed in a box, the lid of which was closed so that it shaded the selenium, and the resistance of the substance was then measured. Upon opening the lid of the box, the resistance instantaneously diminished. The announcement of these results naturally created an intense interest among scientific men. It occurred to me that the telephone, from its extreme sensitiveness to electrical influences, might be used to advantage in detecting the variable resistance of selenium. Upon consideration of the subject, however, I saw that the experiments could not be conducted in the ordinary way, for the following reasons: The law of audibility of the telephone is precisely analogous to the law of electric induction. No effect is produced during the passage of a continuous and steady current. It is only at the moment of change from a weaker to a stronger state, or vice versa, that any audible effect is produced; and the amount of effect is exactly proportional to the amount of variation in the current. It was, therefore, evident that the telephone could only respond to the effect produced in selenium at the moment of change from light

conception of what may be termed an undulatory movement of light in contra-distinction to a merely intermittent one. By an undulatory beam of light I mean a beam that shines continuously upon the receiver, but the intensity of which upon that receiver is subject to changes corresponding to the changes in the vibratory movement of a particle of air during the transmission of a sound of definite quality through the atmosphere. Without describing further the steps by which Prof. Bell finally evolved his photophone, with which the course of his experiments he was able to transmit speech over a distance of something like seven hundred feet, explaining the hundreds of trials made before determining the true nature of selenium and the form of cell which it would work with comparative satisfaction, will be enough to outline the instrument which Prof. Bell called his photophone. Prof. Bell used a planar mirror of silvered mica back of which was a flexible diaphragm leading to a mouthpiece. The sound waves impinged upon the back of this thin diaphragm caused it to vibrate, and the reflected light from its silvered surface to vary as it fell on a selenium cell placed at the receiving end. In turn, through its variable resistance, reproduced the speech in the telephone receivers. Such was the instrument and such were its achievements, that Prof. Bell gave to the world as an inspiration to others.

## Discoveries by Ruhmer.

Prof. Ruhmer, in his effort to make the Bell system commercial success and of practical value, was aided by two very important original discoveries. He found that selenium is sensitive to other than the red and the low rays of the spectrum as hitherto assumed, and also discovered that by increasing the size of his cell which was concave and not plane, as that of Prof. Bell's photophone, he could increase the distance at which a message would be audible. Prof. Ruhmer was also aided in his work by the evolution of a type of selenium cell that was wide in its range of variability under the action of light and one, too, that recovered its normal resistance in a very few moments after exposure to light.

Some notion of how the selenium cell varies in resistance may be gathered from the fact that a cell that has a resistance of 120,000 ohms in the dark, when illuminated by only a 16-candle-power lamp quite near, to 1500 ohms—a ratio of 1 to 80. Prof. Ruhmer, however, has made a type of cell recently that has a range of resistance varying from 1 to 200 from darkness to light, where his earlier cells made a few months ago, ranging from ten to twelve hours to return to their original resistance after being subjected to intense illumination. These cells return to their original resistance in a few minutes. These cells are cylindrical in form, as in shape they can be placed in the focal line of the mirror and receive the light uniformly on all sides. These are enclosed in an exhausted thin glass tube or glass similar to the common incandescent house lamp, and are thus protected from atmospheric influences, especially dampness, to which they are extremely sensitive. The transmitting light consists of a searchlight supplied from batteries, for it has been found that the hum of neighboring dynamos is distinctly reproduced at the other end. In fact, anything that would cause the light to flicker or vary would produce a correlative of sound at the receiving end, and, for that reason, the light of itself, be absolutely steady.

## How it Works.

Now, let us see how the thing works. If you will screw the flaring end of a telephone receiver, you will find first a thin metallic disc, and, immediately under that, two little magnets, which, under the varying pulses sent over the wire, cause the disc or diaphragm to vibrate and thus to produce sound or speech as the case may be. The transmitter, in principle, is an exact duplicate of this mechanism, only it is connected with a small local battery which sends forth an electrical pulse of changing degree, depending upon the flexure of the disc in response to the range of tones of the voice. From the batteries feeding the searchlight is tapped a small wire leading to the telephone at the transmitting end. Ordinarily, no current could pass on through the conduit and back into the circuit before it reached the searchlight; but when the telephone transmitter is taken into a way is opened—this current taking the place of the battery ordinarily connected with the transmitter—and the total current finally fed to the light is so to vary slightly in sympathy with the impulses sent over the line. The result is a variable intensity of light, but, as has been said, of so delicate a nature that the eye, unaided, could not detect it. The selenium cell, however, at the other end can. This cell, upon which the light is focused from a big receiving concave mirror, responds to these very delicate shades, and in thus responding, permits a current from local batteries to pass on through its substance to the magnets and discs of the telephone receivers—thus enabling two persons to be in the message at the same time. It is all very beautiful and very simple in explanation, but the results would be more astounding could one only describe the many and the long, long hours of patient research and study that have led to these accomplishments.

Prof. Ruhmer conducted most of his trials on the Wansee, the experiments being made both by night and by day. In the day time the Professor succeeded in sending the sun did not shine directly into the mirror of the receiving station; and to obviate that, a screen was devised that worked admirably. The prime difficulty to be overcome in effective work is that of getting the precise crater of the light in perfect focus with the parabolic transmitting mirror and then in bringing a beam of light directly upon the projector at the receiving station. This is not easy to arrange, especially when a moving point, such as a ship. To overcome this, the professor will use a telescope in combination with the transmitting reflector, so that the optical axis of the instruments may be adjusted in parallel.

The professor says: "Although experiments were made on the Wansee and the Havel in the evening, when



WIRELESS TELEPHONE RECEIVING STATION.

toward darkness, or, vice versa, and that it would be advisable to intermit the light with great rapidity so as to produce a succession of changes in the conductivity of the selenium, corresponding in frequency to musical vibrations within the limits of the sense of hearing. For I had often noticed that currents of electricity, so feeble as hardly to produce any audible effects from a telephone when the circuit was simply opened and closed, caused very perceptible musical sounds when the circuit was rapidly interrupted; and that the higher the pitch of the sound the more audible was the effect. I was much struck by the idea of in this way producing sound by the action of light.

## Producing Speech by Light.

"I proposed to pass a bright light through one of the orifices in a perforated screen consisting of a circular disc or wheel with holes near the circumference. Upon rapidly rotating the disc an intermittent beam of light would fall upon the selenium and a musical tone would be produced from the telephone—the pitch of which would depend upon the rapidity of the rotation of the disc. Upon further consideration it appeared to me that all the audible effects obtained from variations of electricity could also be produced by variations of light, acting upon selenium. I saw that the effect could not only be produced at the extreme distance at which selenium would normally respond to the action of a luminous body, but that this distance could be indefinitely increased by the use of a parallel beam of light, so that we might telephone from one place to another without the necessity of a conducting wire between the transmitter and the receiver. The fundamental idea, on which rests the possibility of producing speech by the action of light, is the

there is nearly always a mist on the sea—In fact, in one experiment rain was variation could always be understood.

Of course these accomplishments, being of more startling achievements, recently that the only limit to this transmission would be that occasion of the earth. As far as the light cone phone could be used without wires, advantages beside the wirelessness of sages can be sent more rapidly than with greater accuracy, the replies can be instantaneous, and, what is even more, it can be assured. Even if Prof. Ruhmer's present record of transmission miles, the system would be of in communication between ships on the direct communication between ships another in thick or foggy weather any waters.

Selenium, when chemically pure, is a gramme, while the common commercial costs at least ten cents a gram. High-grade selenium, however, the type of cell made for this purpose, knows that even a higher grade of secured by using a lamp-black cell—of his later experiments—and, as he is so very cheap.

Of one thing we can be sure, it is stolen a march on us this time, and it would have a facility of communication not yet proved possible with the best graph systems.

(Copyright, 1903, by R. G. G.)

## IMMUNE TO BEE POISON.

That a person who has been often stung in time immune to the poison asserted by Dr. H. F. Parker. He first began to keep bees he was first that each sting was attended with as time went on the pain and swelling the following year, while transferring he had an experience which he thought "Sting followed sting in succession, fingers, neck and face. I imagine would present—closed eyes and swollen, I worked on, and so did the bees. A like thrust, but then it did not hurt and at last I finished the task. With nausea and vertigo slowly coming, with a sigh of relief for what was filled with wonderment as to what an answer would be.

"Imagine my astonishment to raised red spots, like little pimples in the center as the result of each must have had something like forty parts of my body. My clothes were being too thick, did not allow the 'The dizziness, nausea and headache' and was himself again."

"When I again visited my bees stinging properties any longer, at as formerly, and then, and ever that when a bee does sting me the for an instant, and there is an swelling.

"I have since been stung many was at that time, and yet none of referred to has been reproduced. Immune from the poison of the bee a certain extent?"

"All authorities on bee culture a crumb of comfort to novices the poison of a bee will produce less their systems. 'Old beekeepers,' it dates, appear almost to thrive on Hulse speaks of 'seeing the bald celebrated practical apiarist covered seemed to produce upon him no un Rev. Mr. Klein advises beginners to be stung frequently, assuring them their systems will become acclimated."

"In conclusion, let me state that the beekeeper becomes inoculated the bee, and usually becomes proof against it, is no more to be doubted vaccination is a preventive against apoplexy Journal.

## WHAT IS YOUR TRICK?

This game may be played either there is no limit to the number of stand back to back, a good distance marked by chalk lines. One row toward the others, singing:

"Here we come, here we come From our dear and happy home The other row asks: "And prithee tell us true, From what fair place come First row:

"From — the seat of truth Do we come, both man and Second row:

"Then tell us what your trick That we may tell your deed The first row then imitates in d Agreed upon, and the second row t "Yes! If they guess correctly, the is "Yes!" and tries to reach his own The other party pursues, making n ers. The fugitives who reach the pursuers, in their turn, select a tra When the first guess fails, addition Before the flight and chase.

## HOW TO

## AY TO

After turning all the hair on the ribbon tie in a knot.



## es to Th

the morning with warm bland, hygienic soap.

falling out—has been for the years, and now there is very there is no itching of the scalp tried many cures, but none of e me any good. I have scalp massage. I will formula for an excellent hair do not really believe any application will be effective sage.

HAIR GROWER contains: distilled witch hazel, ammon salt, 1 dram; hydrochloric acid, 1 drop; magnesia, sufficient to make a cream. Be sure to use it.

make a cream to-morrow are has culture up in fore go Be s

I am giving you formulas for a remedy for discolored skin. You can use either I have had a good deal of success with the salicylic ointment. Lemon juice is effective in some cases. It is not too strong; on the contrary, it is the mildest of the bleaches.

ointment for removing stains. Salicylic acid, 30 grams; lard or vaseline.

Label and apply as often as necessary with a small sponge or bit of absorbent gauze.

My little girl is 4 years old, and was quite pretty until her eyes started to turn, and they rather her very much. I hope you will help me. They started about six months ago, and I think with help they would be all right.

badness. I am also having very great success with the remedy for which I am adding formula.

The fact that the hair evinces a disposition to grow is most favorable. Your husband should also have scalp massage. If he can get this treatment properly, it would be best, but you can very easily give the massage yourself. If you will watch this department I shall be most glad to give instructions for

of fat on the stomach, and my waist is fat; otherwise I am none too fleshy. Are there any movements I can go through at home?

Yes, there are a number of physical culture exercises which if persisted in will reduce the abdomen. Also there is a particular way of putting on the corset, which gives a flat stomach. If you will watch this department carefully, I will be glad to give instructions for

(An astringent.) Oil of sweet almonds, 30 grams; tincture of iodine, 10 grams; rose water, 50 grams.

This pomade should not be used on the face, but should be applied to the neck, to restore shrunken or sagging skin. EGG SHAMPOO—DANDRUFF Yolk of 1 egg; 1 pint of rain water.

The Times of recent date "Bob" had a communication, partly from a and partly serious.

Convention Hall. The Times of recent date "Bob" had a communication, partly from a and partly serious.



5: "Although experiments were  
and the Havel in the evening, when

...the night and chase.

Another early settler was Samuel Davis, whose son-

CHARLES E. BENT

For the six months ending June 30, 1903, the total number of buildings



around him when he is at home; and the affection reveals the tenderness in his wife, a Mexican from Mazatlan, an ably strong character. Her keen observational conclusions on the raising of the people with some of the best work done by the people of the past decade. In spite of their poverty, the two brave souls have undauntedly of these three little ones as cheerful as any day's pleasure.

the city limits—a ride of only  
twenty minutes on the cars from  
and Spring streets.

Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date "Bob" had a communication, partly serious and partly serious, in the form of a plea for...

er turning all the hair on  
obon tie it in a knot.

to Th

morning with warm  
hygienic soap.

out—has been for the  
ed now there is very  
no itching of the scalp  
any cures, but none of  
my good.

Give me a recipe? M. J.  
scalp massage. I will  
for an excellent hair  
t really believe any  
n will be effective

said to be that of a  
flower. It is certainly  
GROWER  
; distilled witch hazel.  
salt, 1 dram; hydrochloric  
1 drop; magnesia, suffi-  
and distilled extract

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and distilled extract



not a Catholic. Not then. He was a man, too, was my captain. Then he bought a ranch over on the Carmel. One Sunday—such a beautiful day—came to church looking married—to my dear godchild, Paul, a little captain that calls me god.

His eyes twinkle mischievously, and he enjoyed teasing you; yet no remorse there is a sense of relief that the hero, Sherman, need not fall from his pedestal, regret that some other hero did not fall in a larger sphere this charming lady.

Bohemians, the señorita's denial is not the drivers and guides repeat the same, the photographers reap the same prints entitled the "Sherman House" make their pilgrimage and carry a hand down to future generations of great American general. How they ideals of constancy with their hero, they can avoid seeing the reflection of in the acceptance of the story and

er in Monterey today around which Jules Simoneau, at present vendor of bladders, but once the proprietor of a that attracted the Bohemians of the figure he is, as he moves quickly with his broad-brimmed hat pushing white hair and snowy beard, on his appearance, the ever-ready: "Oh, that's Jules Simoneau, the

matter how many of that name, Stevenson today recalls at first. You learn with delight that this old man on his arm, is a personal friend, lose the world so regrets.

man—for he is a gentleman to the bones—is very accessible. Your friend brings a hearty invitation to and view the books and letters that accept readily, your heart must ever the discovery of something new and attached.

umble home, it is easy to get Monsieur the outline of his friendship, still a prosperous restaurateur, Monterey "sick and broke." "One day," Monsieur will explain, "is he have both together, and these are pretty hard luck." Simoneau came six months that they lived together, and tender grew between them.

uchman's eyes and voice, as he mentioned in the inscriptions Stevenson book he sent, and in the much-treasured these letters, soiled both with fingerings, you wish the world could them. Any exhibition of gratitude a man and man, is always inspiring; and when these are coupled with criticisms on established society, in defiance of physical duress, the pessimistic nebula.

near Simoneau is positive, under all. This friendship is a great light allow you to share it in his home. Letters go out to the eager world him. No, no. As for his books, he is a lawyer who offered a large sum. "There is not gold enough in the Monsieur." And so the world is pleasure, but any admirer of Stevenson receive a welcome at Monsieur

through interest in his friend, but for his own sake and listen with life. Fleeing from France at the end of 1848, he came to California in a fever; but with the same desire for money, he never tempted fate been at times a favorite of Fortune from her smiles is partly due to his Bohemian friends.

ment, for years he has cherished for reinstating Monterey in her old of the West. He would build a long straight across Monterey Bay Pacific Grove, leaving in the center eight miles. In the enclosure, all of the world could find safe anchorage. San Joaquin Valley would have been than San Francisco. At Pacific publish an American Monte Carlo, sure to gamble," Monsieur asserts, "this natural instinct in a healthy and surroundings."

head and a shrug of the shoulder, interruption that the church people and who prohibit card-playing is could never consent to such a degradation could attend to that. It could buy up the whole place, and then it. It would mean money to it."

this plan, of the beautiful drives, of the rapid transit to Santa Cruz present journey around the bay's vessels that would fill the harbor, old; and he seems to feel that the materialization of his idea is the of Monterey. "Ah, well," he sighs, "I not see it myself, but my grandchildren are always hovering

July 5, 1903.]

around him when he is at home; and their assurance of his affection reveals the tenderness in Monsieur's nature. His wife, a Mexican from Mazatlan, is herself a remarkably strong character. Her keen observations and philosophical conclusions on the raising of children coincide with some of the best work done by the child studyists of the past decade. In spite of their years and their poverty, the two brave souls have undertaken the rearing of these three little ones as cheerfully as if it were a mere day's pleasure.

Perhaps that is the greatest impression Monsieur Simoneau makes upon you, that in spite of whatever he may have suffered, his cheerful belief in the brightness and goodness of the world has not waned. He vends the tamales that his wife makes, with the same easy dignity with which he used to greet the guests in his own hostelry. At times a humorous light fills his eyes, as he speaks laughingly of "the days when I was Monsieur Simoneau, not old man Simoneau"; but never a trace of bitterness enters tone or expression.

Knowing him, you can well understand how his nature and Stevenson's were sympathetic; and you can appreciate the truth of the lines written in the litterateur's small hand on the fly leaf of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Stranger still would be the case of Robert Louis Stevenson and Jules Simoneau, should the one forget the other."

It is noticeable of the two characters that attract us most in Monterey today that neither is an exponent of our own rushing civilization. Neither has achieved deeds that our world would widely praise; and yet both fill you with a sense of the worth of living, of the goodness of man, and send you from them with the knowledge that they have a realization of a peace that we perhaps may never reach.

KATHERINE CHANDLER.

### PROFITABLE BENEVOLENCE.

HOW MME. BOUCAULT FOUNDED THE GREAT PARIS BON MARCHE.

[Pearson's Weekly:] In December, 1887, a certain Mme. Boucault died in Paris, leaving behind her a fortune of over four million pounds sterling, the whole of which had been derived from what was originally a purely charitable enterprise.

It was about the year 1842 that "Madame," then a poor work girl, conceived the idea, in a time of deep distress, of opening a shop to meet the needs of her poverty-stricken fellow-employees. She started with one hundred francs, borrowed capital, in a tiny room, but from the very commencement she bought for cash and sold at the lowest possible margin of profit. This is, of course, the essence of modern successful trading, but at that time in France the system was utterly unknown. Her establishment she christened "Bon Marché," meaning literally "Good Market," and the trade she did was at first well high infinitesimal.

By degrees, however, the name and fame of her unique "shop" began to spread. She rented larger premises, and yet larger. An assistant was engaged, then another, then ten, a hundred, a thousand. And each and every one of them she interested in the business by giving them a share in the profits—another novelty in the France of those days.

Eventually the "Bon Marché" became one of the sights of the capital, and the name, although not the system it represented, was copied far and wide; while the ex-work girl, grown wealthy in spite of herself, sought recreation in endowing hospitals, building almshouses, and giving away enormous sums in charity.

M. Crespin de Vidouville, another eccentric Parisian philanthropist, went one better than even Mme. Boucault. He started selling the necessities of life to people who were without money, and who were unable to get credit at the ordinary shops. Moreover, he charged them nothing extra for the accommodation. In effect he said to his customers: "You see I trust you when no one else will; be it your part to see that you do not abuse my confidence in you."

Nor did they. He himself said that he seldom had less than £200,000 worth of book debts owing to him at any one time, mostly in sums under £1; yet his losses due to deliberate defalcations on the part of his customers amounted to only about one-fourth of 1 per cent. on his total turn over.

M. Vidouville died at Paris in 1888, having amassed, out of his unique business, a fortune of £2,500,000, the whole of which he left to the poor from whom it had originally been derived.

It was Hugh Myddleton, a Lombard-street goldsmith, who, impressed by the terrible mortality due to preventable disease brought about by drinking the polluted Thames water, first brought the pure fluid to the doors of the people of London by means of the aqueduct now known as the New River.

The enterprise is at present, of course, run by a company on very much business lines. But it was, in its inception, a piece of philanthropy, pure and simple. Indeed, Myddleton stated at the outset that he was prepared to sacrifice the half of his fortune if need be, and that he looked for no returns save such gratitude as his fellow-citizens might see fit to accord him.

As a matter of fact, even this intangible reward was denied him. The very people he was trying to benefit jeered at him and his now-forgotten scheme, and would have none of his water. Seventy-two shares he issued to the public. They were nominally worth at par £100 apiece, but for years they went begging at £5. Then, by degrees, a mighty change began to be apparent. London grew and grew, and side by side with its growth grew also the need and the desire for a pure and wholesome water supply. From £5 apiece the shares rose to £50; then to £100—£500—£1000—£50,000. And at last, on July 17, 1889, one single undivided share was sold at public auction for no less than £122,500, the purchasers being the solicitors for the Prudential Assurance Company.

## The Story of a Rock.

THE SCENE OF ROMANCE IN REAL CALIFORNIA LIFE.

By a Special Contributor.

ON the southwest rim of Strawberry Valley, in Riverside county, is a wonderful rock pile, where great boulders are stacked like hay. The top looms high, the base is lost in the forest. Dwarfed oaks and pines hang almost horizontally from the crevices. The topmost rock, which is an especially imposing mass of granite, has the word "Billy" graven on its upper face. The letters are fully a foot high, and are so broad and deep it seems impossible that even the fiercest pranks of the elements could dim their ardor and significance.

This great rock is only a quarter of a mile from Strawberry Valley Lodge, and has been for years a favorite trysting place for lovers, as well as a view point for mountain tourists, who have reveled in the panoramic stretches of nature grandeur to be seen from the brink of the rock pile. Many conjectures have been made regarding the origin of the letters that lie deep and stern on the face of the monument, and turn unflinch-



BILLY ROCK.

ingly toward the eyes of day as well as of night, throughout the weeks, the months and the years.

Only the oldest settlers know the history of the rock, and are able to tell its story—a story that breathes of supreme happiness and trust, then quickly turns the listener into the dismal highways of life, where sorrow and disappointment tramp wearily through the dust of despair. The rock looms in the mountain auditorium; the tombstone of a woman's happiness and the vigorous acknowledgement of a man's faithfulness.

There were two characters in this drama of the rock, a beautiful Spanish girl and a handsome suitor. The young man declared undying fidelity and devotion, and wishing to place before his sweetheart an indestructible evidence of his love, he carved her name in the stone, telling her that so long as the letters remained he would be true. Her name was Ysabel, but he had given her the pet name of "Billy," and because of it all, Billy and Billy's love, which eventually turned to grief, have been immortalized by the carving on the rock.

It was many years ago, so the story runs. Ysabel, with her father and mother, was living in a log cabin about a mile from where the Idyllwild Sanatorium now stands, and on the road to what is now known as Inspiration Point. The cabin, which is now crumbling to ruin, has long been deserted, and like a sad-eyed forest phantom wearily faces a huge, half-burned map



TOP OF THE ROCK.

of sawdust that was ground out by a lumber mill long since abandoned.

A dashing stream flits through the woods near the cabin, and sings merrily as if such a thing as sorrow were unknown. Ysabel's father was an invalid, and for that reason the family had moved into the rosin-scented, deep-chested woods, with the hope that the invigoration of the mountains would invigorate the man.

Ysabel possessed all the characteristics of sparkling Spanish beauty. She had scores of admirers among the young men employed in the lumber mill, but she scorned them all, with a witchery of manner, however, that accelerated instead of lessening their ardor. With her knee-length outing skirt and crimson blouse, a costume that eminently suited her, and which she invariably wore, and her long, glistening, ebony braids, she looked a veritable gypsy child, beautiful, untamed, effervescent with life, happiness and activity. She loved the sweet-scented wilderness, and the exhilaration of the woods was transmitted to her. She would leap over logs with

the grace and ease of a deer, or climb the oaks for clusters of mistletoe that hung among the gnarled branches like bells in pastoral belfries. On stepping-stones or fallen logs she delighted in crossing, and recrossing the streams that veined the forest, and in her quieter moods she often knelt reverently among the blossoms that carpeted the mountain with floral luxuriance, and buried her face among their fragrant petals. Of the wildness, the beauty of nature, she seemed a melodious part, a chord set in the great symphony to vibrate and perfect the theme.

One day she was standing on the crest of the rock pile, now known as "Billy Rock," looking longingly toward the valley where the mirth and gaiety of cosmopolitan life held sway, for sometimes, though not often, she grew weary of the quiet life of the woods. Far below was an advancing cloud of dust caused by a drove of cattle that were being driven to the mountain pastures. The tired beasts plodded and struggled up the steep slopes, and finally stopped to rest and gather breath among the trees at the base of the girl's observation tower.

The driver, who was mounted on a fiery Mexican pony, which alternately stood on its head and then on its tail—a striking equine contortionist—had about all he could do to manage the steed. He was by far the handsomest and most fascinating man Ysabel had ever seen, as well as the most daring rider. The saddle and bridle were scaled with pure silver, that sparkled in the summer sun, and the man's costume, consisting of wide sombrero, tipped jauntily on his curly blonde hair, his crimson sweater, gray riding breeches and high leggings, was most picturesque. As he stopped in the shade of a pine he took off his hat that he might be more refreshed by the cool breezes of the forest, and as he did so, he happened to glance up at the rock—and at Ysabel.

That was the beginning of the romance, and the story of Billy Rock.

He was captivated by the beauty of the girl, whose faultless figure, like that of a lovely Diana, was silhouetted against the blue of the sky. She was captivated by the daring, the recklessness and the fine appearance of the handsome cattle driver.

He stopped to ask the way to the best meadow, though if he had ridden a few feet further and looked through the gap between the hills, he must have seen the green-carpeted oasis below. The girl, with unconventional good nature, offered to show him the path, and ran down the declivity that intervened between them with the agility of a chipmunk. With delightful courtesy he thanked her. He dismounted and walked by her side, through the forest aisle, the cattle going on ahead and plowing up the humus and the dust with their restless hoofs. When they reached the meadow Ysabel left him, but not before he had asked if he might call at the cabin and meet her father and mother.

Ysabel returned home, and in glowing terms described her new acquaintance. It was not many hours, however, before he stood on the paternal threshold to verify the girl's description. Though Ysabel's father and mother appreciated his good looks as well as the polish and refinement of his manner, they didn't approve of the stranger as a whole, and for some unaccountable reason formed a violent dislike for him. They forbade Ysabel to see him again.

The effect, however, as is often the case in such instances, when opposition is brought to play, was that of instantaneous combustion. The lovers—for lovers they soon were—would meet, their trysting place being the big rock where they had first seen each other. Day after day and week after week went by, and scarce a day passed that the devoted ones did not creep into the shadows of the rock pile and demonstrate the efficiency of Hymen's methods. There were nights, also, when Ysabel was supposed to be in bed and asleep that she fearlessly sped through the forest to the trysting place and her lover. Sometimes the elements would rage; the thunder would crash, the lightning cut the sky into fragments, and the clouds dispense their contents like huge buckets. But nothing mattered to the lovers. They had one another. If the firmament had been shattered and constellations lost, and the mountains been torn by earthquakes, they would not have known or cared, so engrossed were they with each other.

It was not long before the handsome suitor nicknamed the girl Billy. Later on, when she expressed some doubt of his love for her, as women are bound to do, no matter how profuse the protestations of their admirers may be, he began to carve her name in the rock, hoping in this way to convince her that his love was as firm and as eternal as the granite the Creator had fashioned.

They spent many hours in planning for their future life and their future home, and in reveling in thoughts of unending joy that was to come. The young man's father was a wealthy land owner in South America. One day a letter came telling of an uprising of furious warfare that threatened the safety of his father, as well as all his belongings. The letter requested him to return home at once. There was nothing to do but go, so he bade Ysabel good-by, promising to return as soon as the trouble was over.

Every day after his departure she returned to the rock and lived among the memories that permeated the place. Weeks and months passed, and finally a year had trailed its weary circuit into her young life. No message came to the weary waiter, yet the letters he had carved on the rock were ever dominant reminders of his love, and in spite of his silence and his apparent faithlessness, they made hope buoyant and dispelled distrust. At last, after long, weary waiting, she heard that he was dead, that he had been killed in battle.

The heroine of this romance, though now far past middle age, still retains the beauty and charm of her younger days. She has never married, and lives most of the time in the northern part of the State, but scarce a summer passes that she does not make a pilgrimage to Strawberry Valley and "Billy Rock," the shrine of her love.

HELEN LUKENS JONES.

(An extract.)  
On of sweet almonds, 500 grams,  
100 grams; tincture of benzoin,  
100 grams; rose water, 50 grams;  
alcohol, 50 grams.  
This powder should not be used for  
large areas, but should be applied  
to small areas, such as the face,  
to restore the skin to its normal  
condition.  
SHAMPOO—DANDRUFF  
To get rid of dandruff, wash the  
head with a mixture of equal parts  
of 1 part of castile soap and 2  
parts of water.  
TREATMENT FOR SCALD HEAD  
To get rid of scald head, wash the  
head with a mixture of equal parts  
of 1 part of castile soap and 2  
parts of water.

and the city... a ride of only  
to twenty minutes on the cars from  
the city and Spring streets.  
Convention Hall.  
The Times of recent date "Bob"  
had a communication, partly  
serious, and partly serious, in the  
line of a plea for consideration of  
the construction of the  
convention hall.

are good, some outside acreage  
is changing hands which will be cut  
up into smaller ranches for suburban  
homes, and some is bought as a speculative  
investment. Under ordinary  
circumstances such investments should be  
good ones. The demand for residence  
properties continues great, and lots in  
well-located new tracts, and some in  
tracts that are not so well located, continue  
to find purchasers.

Dwellings as Investments.  
J. T. Watterman has purchased of  
George W. Stimson, through Althouse  
Bros., a lot, 50x145 feet, on the north  
side of Sixth street, 200 feet west of  
Bixel, with an eight-room two-story  
frame dwelling, new and modern; consideration named, \$7000. He, also, buys  
of the same grantor, through the same  
agents, 43x145 feet, on the south side of

fine street, will tend to make it a  
business thoroughfare. It is located a  
short distance south of Pier avenue,  
and is in the line of present expansion  
at Ocean Park.  
Near El Monte.

NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.  
For Six Months.  
For the six months ending  
1903, the total number of bu-  
mits issued in this city was  
improvements authorized







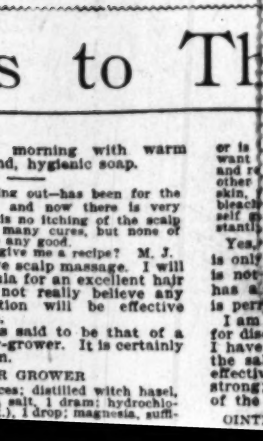




## HOW TO

## Y TO

After turning all the hair on the ribbon tie it in a knot.



## Overland Through Ceylon.

BY MAIL COACH AND BULLOCK CART TO THE BURIED CITIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

CEYLON, May 14.—It was dark night when the railway coach dropped your correspondent at the little village of Matale, where a swarthy human arrow poised her grip on his head and piloted her across town. The sky was studded with golden nails, and fireflies numerous sifted through the swaying palms, like tiny electric arcs which burned at will. Glow worms were a lamp unto one's feet, as one plodded on to the government rest house, which is the haven for all trotters in odd corners of sunny Ceylon.

in anticipation! Seventy-two miles of novelty stretched before the travelers, emphasized by the heat and glare of the tropics. Eighteen relays of "tumble-down Jacks" pulled the hearse along the road, and enlisted the sympathy of stalwart men, who often dropped out and marched with measured tread and slow, like solemn pallbearers following the loved remains. Reluctantly the bony quadrupeds shambled into the harness, which sometimes broke in fragments on their necks. Five hours of hardship brought the coach to dreary Dambulla, which made the den at Matale seem Paradise. Dirt abounded in the stone cells. The meal was served in the dingy bedroom, with one napkin among four patrons. A dusky native, dressed only in hairy chest and a dirty sash band, brought the scanty viands. He looked like a traveling monkey, moving among the dishes. It was a mark of respect that he should be uncovered, but one would have preferred more clothing and less respect.

## Ancient Modes of Travel.

The rattle-trap jogged on, with every bolt loose, every hinge creaking and its rusty iron bars sagging. It was a dubious question whether it could hold till nightfall. The bugler blew a husky, wheezy blast, which dwindled into plaintive and pathetic calls, then burst into triumph as another post was reached. He tugged at the bridle, or he stood on the shaft and lashed, while natives pulled at the tongue and pushed the great wheels, to urge the suffering raw-bones to their pace. At one stage, the brawny native twisted the ear of a biting horse. With a noose in the end of a strong stick he tied the ear tight in a knot, till the obstinate creature was subdued. It was inhuman to work horses that were fit only to die. At a point of repair in the road they refused to budge, and all the male persuasion jumped out and pushed the heavy wheels over the new way. The government has no ground for pride in its rickety royal mail line, and the Duke of Connaught might well recommend improvements as the result of his travels. The road itself is a masterpiece, cutting its long path inward through the very heart of the jungle. Life by the wayside is a constant delight to the tourist. The pungent lanthana fringes the roadway with bright orange, blue spirea sprinkles the fields, and monstrous beasts are everywhere. Herds of cattle roam at leisure, and occasionally an obstreperous bull, determined to lose himself in the thicket, wears across his neck a heavy bar, which cannot penetrate the

brushwood. Hundreds of wild buffalo wander about their leathery sides caked with the mud of the swamps. Many were crouched in the mire, or soaking in water, with only their big heads visible above the surface. On the edge of a pool basked a huge crocodile, his scaly hide shining in the sun. A graceful cobra wriggled across the path. Butterflies gaudy with color floated in the air, and birds of gorgeous plumage brightened the way. Grass-green and sky-blue they perched on the telegraph wires. The jungle robin, outlined in black and white, and the gay parrots were in evidence. Beyond the dense thicket, in the heart of the jungle, the heavy tread of the elephant and the ugly growl of the tiger would reward the unwary rover. At intervals stretched miles of rice paddies, raising their lush stalks with restful green above the marsh. The natives yoke the wild cattle to plow their paddies. On the clearing, by the shade trees, women in groups broke stone for the rock-metal of the road. Often they sat at their work, with babies tugging at the breast, and easily and carelessly they slung the heavy hammer. Their arms and necks and anklets were banded in silver filigree, their noses glowed with studs, and their ears were hung from top to lobe with pendants. Brilliant plaids and scarlet folds lit up their dusky skins, and no one knows better than the Tamil woman how to adjust the gay drooping gracefully.

## Inland Scenery.

Villages came into view, of mud huts and thatch. The natives drive a few poles into the earth, stack up the sides with mud, cover the top with dried leaves, and the home is complete. About the doors swarm ebony babies, clad only in the dark skin which is their birth gift. Not until they are eight or ten years old are they bothered with a sash or drapery, unless some straight-laced missionary has taught them to be ashamed of God's creation. Their shiny brown skins are so comfortable that it seems pitiful to see the little ones bearing the penalty of clothes. They ride astride on the mother's hip as she goes about her work, and they often sit on the father's shoulder and drive their chubby little fists into his hair for safety. The parents are fond of their babies, and delight to have them noticed. Your correspondent met a Social Purity woman from the States. "Aren't you tired of seeing naked people?" asked that lady. "No, but I am dreadfully tired of wearing clothes," answered the

addressee, reeking with peripatetic civilization.

Nimble natives shinned up the green coconut, which gave quar to the tired traveler.

Wide acres of stately lilies rear and recalled the Quaker poet, "In lily pond its virgin zone is bearing knee deep in the swamp to secure and your correspondent harried petals, to face the fact that the utterly odorless. The woody Hampshire pond was wanting. That the perfume was born with the morning heat. He added delicious curry, very popular with showed a changing panorama of darkness fell ere the long stretch

## Mysterious Ruins.

Your correspondent started out dawn to haunt the ruins of an are today a marvel and a mystery ology. Thirty years ago all was the widespread plain. But the w for many miles. The pick and ap erist have unearthed temples an jungle has yielded up its treasure ste, two thousand years old, reveal the life of the early Buddhist. O have been this great city of carv stupendous height and dazzling myriad pillars its scattered frag delight today, for time has no beauty of the past. Meadows a rind and satin wood, the ebony sacred Bo. A tropical leafage of the mossy marbles. This is t dham, the heart and center of What a scene throughout this months! The full moon of Apr Year, and from then till late Aug with the faithful. From India, remotest corners of Ceylon, cor ship at the ancient fane. This of the Buddhist, and his pilgrim Bullock carts by thousands teem trudge the meadows with their their shoulders, or their lesser chief. Often three thousand w thirty thousand wanderers pa summer, at the holy shrines.

In the long moonlight nights ghosts flit over the plains, wand missing no shrine in the seal of weird sight, and impressive, of the silent watchers that have g secular for twenty centuries. T has, those sacred tombs, cont great Buddha, till the wanderer enough of him to go around. corian bones were saved by they been embedded in the tow

The Ceylonese epic, Mahawansi, in his search for facts. It the earliest centuries, quite Chronicles. It tells how King man and a mighty builder. T the great mound of Ruwanvel 150 feet high. The carved to grows mountain, and the epic king's zeal, that his workmen tract labor and no coolie gaa mound. Heaven supplied him bricks, which the Tamils were the god who made them took informed a native, who broag grateful King. The mound guard houses, where, at morn charred and drums beat, in Paved courts surrounded the the priests. A circle of eleph with glittering lime, was pro Small temples were about the figures. A group of stately stone and brick, coated with a nut water that shone like mounds to later kings, to q holds the collar bone of B received his tooth, were strewn in the land of the faithful. Still piety, though time has ravaged and the brilliant lime has long of the plain, and hidden by the a little distance, is the stone King rested, to view the proud his dying hours. It is a path ruler, brought here by attenda in hope and fondness, of the acquired merit. Further on is sarcophagus seven feet long, futile in the last dark hour.

## The Sacred Bo Tree.

Amid wonders architectural ing time the interest of the of the faithful center in that sacred Bo tree, known as the It is connected closely with the country. Two hundred and tives flocked to the standard of hindo, and accepted the tenets Anulla and thousands of her receive the rites of their sex, u



King Dutugemunu 250 B.C.



Rock-hewn dagoba



Dagoba for Buddha's collar bone



Bullock cart and thatch house



Elephant's trough

## Primitive Inn.

"Rest house" has a pleasing sound, and your correspondent had been assured that she would find it very comfortable. She was not looking for the luxuries of beautiful Galle Face Hotel, but comfort is a relative term, and to most trotters it must include cleanliness. Very questionable was the linen, but the boy declared it fresh, and only tumbled where the late departed had sat on the edge of the bed to dress. The boy sat down and proved his theory, and the sheets were more wrinkled. Old shoes and dirty collars strewn the floor, and the grease of many wanderers lined the wash bowl. When a foot bath was called for, it appeared in a tea cup. Frisky lizard played bo-peep in the room, and the bed was a mountainous region.

The government coach lumbered up the path in the gray morn, loaded above, below, within, with royal mail Tourists tumbled over the bags and crouched on the narrow seats, knocked knees and glared into each other's faces with divine discontent. Here was a pleasure party



Ruwanvel or Gold-Dust dagoba

morning with warm and, hygienic soap.

ne out—has been for the and now there is very is no itching of the scalp many cures, but none of any good.

is said to be that of a morning with warm and, hygienic soap.

make to-m are h cultur up in fore Be

s to Th

ointment for removing stains.

Label and apply as often as necessary with a small sponge or bit of absorbent gauze.

My little girl is 4 years old, and was quite pretty until her eyes started to turn, and they bother her very much. I hope you will help me. They started about six months ago, and I think with help only be all right.

success with the remedy for which I am adding formula.

The fact that the hair evinces a disposition to grow is most favorable. Your husband should also have scalp massage. If he can get this treatment properly, it would be best, but you can very easily give the massage yourself.

of fat on the stomach, and any water to fat, otherwise I am none too fleshy. Are there any movements I can go through at home?

Yes, there are a number of physical culture exercises which if persisted in will reduce the abdomen. Also there is a particular way of putting on the corset, which diverts the stomach.

(An astringent.)

Oil of sweet almonds, 50 grams; rose water, 50 grams; tincture of camomile, 50 grams.

the city limits—a ride of only twenty minutes on the cars from and Spring streets.

Convention Hall.







## THE MAKING OF LAWNS.

### SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT GRASS PLOTS.

\* NOTE.—Queries, properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in the columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

Now, or even later in the summer, is a very good time for starting new lawns. Buy your grass seed of reliable dealers.

"Found He it fair to look upon,  
Beneath the wooing of the sun?  
The turf whereon He trod,  
Did He not bend His glance to greet?  
The daisy glancing from the sod,  
The lily slim and tall;  
The ferny banks of sheltered nooks,  
The singing voice within the brooks,  
Each slender blade of grass that sprang,  
The tender shade of leafy ways,  
Each little bird that sang  
Its wee heart out in praise—  
I think He found them sweet,  
He knew and loved them all."

—[Ina Donna Coolbrith.

There is probably no subject upon which the average gardener has more positive opinions than upon this of lawn making. I have noticed, too, that methods are almost as numerous as localities, and that landscape gardeners are very prejudiced for or against particular theories, but as far as possible this department, is to stand for common-sense methods, which shall simplify and lessen expense wherever possible in the beautifying of the surroundings of the House Beautiful. Lawns and gardens are an expense in California, as elsewhere, and the man or woman who thinks to scratch up the ground and sow a little seed has very little sense of what it means to make a garden, or a lawn. I am sure that the returns on the expenditure for this particular form of luxury are the largest possible to conceive, but the planting of the lawn is only the initial expense—the keeping it up is where the cost comes in.

The following directions for lawn making were written by an experienced California gardener, and cannot, I think, be improved upon for conciseness and practicality.

In the first place, it is usually economy to employ a competent man to get the grass well up, or at least to superintend the work.

"Grade the ground to the proper level and shape. If the soil is not moist enough for spading, make it so, then cover evenly with an abundance of well-decomposed and pulverized manure. Spade very deep, mixing the dressing and soil as thoroughly as possible. Rake well and roll, first with a light and then a heavier roller, or a board a foot wide with one's weight will pack the surface sufficiently. This packing is necessary to prevent the uneven settling of the loose earth. The seed should be sown quite thick and evenly; using about one pound to each one hundred square feet of surface. Grass seed should be planted in the early morning before there is any wind, as this is the only way to avoid uneven distribution, the seed being very light. Cover with a layer one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch thick of finely-sifted old manure. Sprinkle and keep moist until the grass is well up. It does no harm to sprinkle the surface while the sun shines, if the manure covering has been used. In fact it is better to give the surface three sprinklings during a warm and bright day instead of only one heavy watering. The sprouting time of the seed is the most critical, for if the seed once becomes dried, the tender sprout is killed, or sickened, and the grass will not come up at all, or very uneven. A good rolling when the grass is up will strengthen and improve it. The weeds should be removed by the time they are two inches high.

"During the spring and summer months a lawn abundantly watered should be clipped and raked every week or ten days. The surface of a newly-made lawn should not be marred by footsteps; if the surface must be crossed, use a board for a pathway. It is also a great injury to young grass to drag a hose over it."

Of what shall your lawn be constituted? Now I like the soft, tender green of Kentucky blue grass, and nothing else will satisfy me, although a generous sprinkling of white clover adds to the charm on these rare occasions when I have time to indulge myself in resting on some grassy spot.

There are people who say they prefer *Lippia repens*, and I once saw a very beautiful moss lawn. The varieties of grasses used in California for lawn making are innumerable, and some of them attractive for one reason or another, but for beauty and all-the-year-round attractiveness and success, the best lawn is made of Kentucky blue grass and white clover. Now, when planting don't mix the seed. It is not the right way. The grass seed should be proportioned to the clover about two-thirds grass, one-third clover. Plant the grass first.

Label and apply as often as necessary with a small sponge or bit of absorbent gauze.

scattering it all over, then go over the same ground again with the clover. The reason for this is that the weight of the seeds is so different that they scatter most unevenly when mixed, and the lawn comes up in patches. I have in mind a beautiful lawn about a public building planted in this way. The gardener waters this lawn thoroughly (which means soakingly) three times a week. The turf is like velvet, and it never smells musty.

To keep grass in good color, smooth and even, makes a constant care, and the watering and clipping should be done at stated intervals, while at longer intervals fertilizing and weeding will be required.

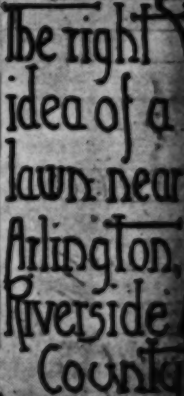
For many years the florists of the south of France have been experimenting with *Lippia repens*, a native of South America, for lawns, and for borders for walks

The blossoms are not unlike white clover, though have a bit of a lavender hue, which is not quite cheerful in the landscape as is the pink white clover. It is propagated by runners, or the moving small squares of the sod, and these should be watered a little every day until they become established. When in bloom, as the flowers turn a little brown, the lawnmower may be run over to remove them, with a catchcatcher.

Probably *Lippia repens* will not be so satisfactory on clay lands, but experiments are being tried with it and will be reported upon later. Since Southern California has so much of sandy soil, this new plant doubtless bring great relief from the dust and the heat of the brown earth. It is specially recommended for the playgrounds of children, and the placards "Walk on the grass" need never appear where *Lippia repens* is planted.



A black and white photograph of a tropical garden. In the foreground, there are several large, dark, silhouetted plants, including palm trees and a large, leafy plant on the right. In the background, a building with a tiled roof is visible through the foliage. The image is grainy and has a vintage feel.



and flower beds. It has proven very enduring, and it is even said to be very useful on lawn tennis courts, where the travel is, of course, heavy. This creeping lippia has been introduced to Southern California within a year or two, and notably at Coronado, where it has been extensively planted about the big hotel, recently having taken precedence of all the grasses for lawn planting. It seems to delight in a light soil, requires little water, and the proximity of the sea is no detriment. No one would ever suspect it to be a close relation of the shrub *Lippia citradora*, or lemon verberna, but so say the botanists. It is not as beautiful as the blue grass for a lawn, but it forms a compact, dense turf, that requires cutting only four to six times a year, less water and weeding than grass, and will stand any amount of abuse in the way of rolling and walking upon. It is evergreen.

repens is used. It is said to have given considerable satisfaction as a turf edge about the ponds in a certain eastern public resort, but does not like a rigorous climate, and will be most useful with us on the Coast.

**Figueroa Street, Los Angeles.**

Paris is famous the world over for its boulevards which were introduced to that city when it was compactly built and perhaps the most crowded, sited in a disagreeable city on the continent. The French took the Louvre as a center, and made a series of radiating boulevard gardens, opening highways to even the most thickly settled portions of the city. The result is the beautiful Paris of today. American cities may plan in their earlier years for these wide boulevards that are a wise alternative for many of our

There is to be found in the length of almost every style of architecture, and handsome mansions, but I have chosen illustration one which seems to me a type home to be found on South Figueroa. I tempt here at elaborate gardening effect sweep of grass and a few fine trees and about the handsome house which stands the street. It is a type of the "House" would there were more of; not showy, something very high in the ideals of the moment of family life in the city, to the climate of Southern California.

One successful gardener tells us that a good way of avoiding the weeds which largely by the fertilizers used is to scatter in and let the ground stand two weeks after a series of thorough waterings. Turning under the weed and grass growth before directed.

A simple manner of weeding is done with a weeding knife, the point of which has been



SWISH ABC

This jagged end sharpened. Put it in such a slant as to cut the root of 1/2 inches below the surface; then pull up in this way the tender grass roots are broken. Many lawns are much damaged while in this manner in which they are weeded.

## Answers to Correspondents

P. W. C. Constance street, Los Angeles. His questions regarding laws which govern the use for playgrounds answered graph, "A Friend from France," in the

## BARBER'S FEW TOO

Considering his earning capacity, it invests fewer dollars in the tools of the craftsman in any other line of work. He can be a proprietor and have to furnish nothing is different, but as a journeyman he is loaded with an lota of the weight of the tools of the carpenter, plumber, stonecutter and kindred trades. Half a dozen saws, a plane, a chisel, a mallet and a hammer, a brace, a strap and a mug are all that are needed for a position anywhere.

As for the razors, six of them at \$1.00 each, that each be good, will last him for the lifetime of his son, perhaps for the lifetime of his son, same trade. A razor with a blade an inch wide has not nearly served its usefulness. Sometimes it may shave and a honing; at another time it may still be in good shape.

As for the shears, the two pairs at the barber shop having a good trade. On an average of fifteen heads a day a pair of shears is ground about once a month. The barber finally wears out the shears blades rather than wearing the blades. A hone is bought for a lifetime, and a mug is bought for a lifetime, and a mug is bought for a lifetime. Altogether a barber with a few dollars might easily equip himself for a lifetime.—[Chicago Tribune.]

in the city limits—a ride of only twenty minutes on the cars from and Spring streets.

Convention Hall.

















## Stories of the Firing Line.

## Stories of Animals.

Graphic

### HOW TO

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After turning all the hair on ribbon tie in a knot.



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I have had a good deal of success with  
the salicylic ointment. Lesson juice is  
effective in some cases. It is not too  
strong; on the contrary, it is the mildest  
of the bleaches.

ointment for removing stains.  
Salicylic acid, 50 grams; lard or vaseline.

My little girl is 4 years old, and was quite  
pretty until her eyes started to turn, and  
her mother very much. I hope you will  
help me. They started about six months ago,  
and now they are almost blind.

I am giving her the remedy for which I  
am adding formula.

#### Grant's Loyalty to Lincoln.

COL SCOVEL, who enjoyed close personal relations with President Lincoln during the Civil War period, says that Lincoln was seriously afraid Grant would allow his name to be used in the Republican National Convention of 1864. Lincoln sent Scovel to learn Grant's intentions. Scovel saw Gen. William Hillyer of Grant's staff. Hillyer said:

"Colonel, you can go and tell the President that there is no power on this earth that could drag Ulysses S. Grant's name into this Presidential canvass. McClellan's career was a lesson to him. The latter tried to capture Richmond with Washington as his base. Grant is as wise as he is loyal to Lincoln. Talking of this very subject, about the expected action of his Missouri friends in the coming convention, Gen. Grant said: 'I could not entertain for an instant any competition with our great and good President for the succession. I love him too much, and it is not my time. I regard Abraham Lincoln as one of the world's greatest men. He is unquestionably the biggest man I ever met. I admire his courage, as I respect his patience and his firmness. His gentleness of character does not conflict with that noble courage with which he changes his convictions when he is convinced that he is wrong. While stating a complicated case to him, his grasp of the main question is wonderfully strong, and he at once comprehends the whole subject better than the person who states it.'"

Col. Scovel took this message to Lincoln, whose comment was:

"Ah, Colonel, you have lifted a heavy load from my shoulders. I was a little afraid of Grant, because I know the men who want to get behind the great name—we are all human; I would rather be beaten by him than by any living man; and when the presidential grub gets inside a man, it hides well. That 'basilisk' sometimes kills."

Mr. Lincoln, still pacing the room, told how Gen. McClelland of Illinois tried to leap into Grant's place before Vicksburg, when he laid his presidential veto on the intrigues and strengthened Grant's hands till Vicksburg was captured. Lincoln said:

"I met Grant March 9, 1864, and as I handed him his commission I said: 'As the country herein trusts you, so under God it will sustain you.'—[National Magazine.]

#### Last Target in Civil War.

THE last man fired upon during the Civil War lives in this city, says a Huron, S. D., correspondent. He is Maj. Fred F. R. Coffin, who has recently attracted attention as an author of several works on metaphysics. Maj. Coffin was in the last battle of the war, which occurred at Palmetto Ranch, Tex., on May 12 and 13, 1865. The Union forces were commanded by Gen. Theodore H. Barrett, the Confederate forces by Gen. J. E. Slaughter. On the night of May 11, Gen. Barrett sent Col. David Branson with the Sixty-second United States Infantry and two companies of the First Texas Cavalry to destroy a Confederate outpost and camp at Palmetto Ranch. The camp was captured and destroyed. About 4 o'clock in the morning of May 13, Gen. Barrett arrived with the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry. An advance was made, and the Confederates were driven about two miles beyond Palmetto Ranch. When the Union troops arrived there, Gen. Barrett ordered Maj. Fred F. R. Coffin, then a captain, to take command of the skirmishers. In a short time, Capt. Carrington rode up to the west end of the grade with a detachment of Confederate cavalry and opened fire. He soon ordered a retreat. As the Confederates were leaving, one cavalryman wheeled his horse around, dismounted, took deliberate aim and fired at Maj. Coffin. The ball struck in the sand about six feet in front of him. This was at sundown on May 13, 1865. The following morning an order was received to the effect that Gen. Dick Taylor and Gen. Kirby Smith had surrendered to Gen. Sheridan, which incident closed the war.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

#### Adventures of a Field Glass.

SPEAKING at a yeomanry dinner at Colchester, on Monday night, Col. Lermite related an incident in the late war. Mr. Betts, who was serving with the yeomanry, picked up a pair of field-glasses which had been dropped by a Boer whom he was pursuing. They had the inscription, "H. J. Lermite, Scotch Fusiliers." When the war was over, Mr. Betts proceeded to make inquiries, with the result that a short time ago he was able to return them to Col. Lermite. The glasses, it transpired, were lost twenty-three years ago at Laings Nek, and were attached to the saddle of a horse which was shot under Col. Lermite in that engagement.—[London Daily Telegraph.]

#### A Question of Baths.

"EDITORS and controllers are the natural enemies of mankind," remarked an army officer, "but more particularly are they the enemies of an army officer. They take great delight in finding reasons why they should not pass an officer's accounts, and take advantage of the least little technicality or any possible way of refusing to do so. Some time ago an officer to get a just claim that has been turned down by the auditor or controller was compelled to go to Congress, and the printing bill for the amount was four times as large as the amount in the first instance."

Gen. Weston got the best of an auditor when he was in the Seventh Cavalry, and this is the way he tells the story:

"I was on a horse board at Kansas City, and before a horse could be accepted he was sent a mile at a very fast

clip to test his endurance. I observed that the men who were selling the horses had a rider who would take them behind a clump of trees where I could not see, and shortened the distance. I decided to ride the horses myself, and tried about twenty a day. I would get pretty well warmed up with that kind of work, and I went in afterward and took a bath. I charged up the bath each day in my expenses. But the account came back from the auditor with the indorsement:

"One bath a day is a luxury, not a necessity. One bath a week is enough."

"And I indorsed right under that: 'It may be enough for an auditor, but not for a cavalryman.'—[Washington Post.]

#### His Demand for a Pension.

BARNSTORMING Theplans who occasionally have to dodge substantial expressions of displeasure of audiences will sympathize with the claim of a veteran which has just reached the pension bureau. It is a story of domestic infelicity, and opens up a field of vengeance for those who keep in touch with poultry products. The claim is made in a letter that indicates a lack of familiarity with the three R's, and it contains this brief, succinct proposition from the battle-scarred servitor of his country:

"I got blood poison by being hit with a hens egg when I can back from the front. The egg was not good when you send my penshun I want the Deed made see my wife can't get none of it—she throve the egg. She was a rebel."—[New York Tribune.]

#### Horrors of War.

MARYLANDER has applied for a pension with this graphic account of the way in which his physical disabilities were acquired:

"The way I got my war injury was a ketchin of a hog. The Hog was a sow hog and ur captain wanted her for forege. We was chasin the sow, and she crawled chrew a hoal in a rale fence. It war a big hoal, and I thot I war about the sis of the hog, and tried to crawl threw, but I stuk and trin' to wigle out I throve the rales off and one hix me on my hed and nocked me senseless. I do not think the sow pig had nothing to do with my line of duty, for I did not ketch the hog. Wich she never war caut."—[New York Tribune.]

### ANIMAL STORIES.

#### When Birds Make Mistakes.

PROBABLY in a state of wild nature birds never make mistakes, but where they come in contact with our civilization and are confronted by new conditions, they very naturally make mistakes. For instance, their cunning in nest building sometimes deserts them. The art of the bird is to conceal its nest both as to position and as to material, but now and then it is betrayed into weaving into its structure showy and bizarre bits of this or that, which gives its secret away, and which seem to violate all the traditions of its kind. I have the picture of a robin's nest before me, upon the outside of which are stuck a small muslin flower, a leaf from a small calendar and a photograph of a local celebrity. A more incongruous use of material in bird architecture it would be hard to find. I have been told of another robin's nest upon the outside of which the bird had fastened a wooden label from a nearby flower bed, marked "Wake Robin." Still another nest I have seen built upon a large, snowy foundation of the paper-like flowers of Antennaria, or everlasting. The wood thrush frequently weaves a fragment of newspaper or a white rag into the foundation of its nest. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." The newspaper and the rag bag unsettle the wits of the birds.

The phoebe bird is capable of this kind of mistake or indiscretion. All the past generations of her tribe have built upon natural and, therefore, neutral sites, usually under shelving and overhanging rocks and the art of adapting the nest to its surroundings, blending it with them, has been highly developed. But phoebe now frequently builds under our sheds and porches, where, so far as concealment is concerned, a change of material, say from moss to dry grass or shreds of bark, would be an advantage to her. But she departs not a bit from the family traditions; she uses the same woody mosses, which in some cases, especially when the nest is placed upon unevenly sawed timber, makes her secret an open one to all eyes.—[John Burroughs, in The Century.]

#### Cat Jumped Six Stories.

MIRANDA, a tortoise-shell cat belonging to Albert Hall, who lives in an apartment house at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Morningside avenue, ran away from home Monday, after making a daring leap from the roof of a six-story building, and has not since been seen in the neighborhood. The police were notified and yesterday they sent out a general alarm.

In the neighborhood of its home, Miranda is famous and popular. It can perform many tricks, and has for a long time been a playmate of the children. On Monday the cat took a death-dealing, nerve-racking plunge from the roof of the Ronda to the sidewalk, six stories below, and never turned a hair. Striking the pavement it shook itself once to cast off any surplus dust that it might have accumulated during its transit through the air, gazed about to study the compass, and, making sure of its bearings, started down Morningside avenue on a

dead run. In its wild flight it turned around once and when last observed was heading as fast as it could get there for the Bowery, where it was a stray of a Great City. have arrived long since.

On Monday evening, Mr. Hall took the cat to one of the wonders of London comes bet Soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schaks arrived. Right in front of the Temple, the scene, bringing with them a fox terrier and a black mass of humanity surges most furious. The dogs made a dash for Miranda, and the point where it looks as if nothing short of a fled in terror. Then began a thrilling race around, or wall of stone, could stop the human roof. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz and Mr. Hall followed it from its course, a nurse girl is standing former to prevent the dogs from hurting the cat, a pace or two back from the curbston Hall to save his pet from trouble. The child, with her a little boy of four or five years of a scared grimalkin, the barking of the dogs to her dress. The child is laughing merril shouts of the owners of the trio, caused a girl, her round, country face aglow with p which attracted a dozen tenants to the roof, growing crumbs to pigeons that flutter to b ting the pace for ten minutes and seeing some the roadway; pigeons grey and brown, pige escape as long as she stuck to the roof, Miranda leaped, pigeons white and black, catching upon the rail, and, to the horror of all, leaped from that is being spread, drop down fro space.

Between the roof and the sidewalk, a distance in all their brave beauty, their glossy feet, Miranda turned a dozen somersaults, falling in the cold spring sunshine; they over several times on striking the pavement, and the nurse girl and the little boy; they however, she got up, arched her back, looked up, and scramble for the crumbs, now picking but up, and started down the street at full speed, another with the back. The boy is bubb the edge of the roof the owner got a last glimpse of, as the dainty creatures brush against the girl feels in her pocket for more.

William Jones, hall boy, was on the second stairs none, and a look of disappointment escape when he heard a noise overhead, and, looking face. She has no idea she is diver saw the cat tumbling toward him. As it got near traffic of one of the great thorough tended his arms to catch it, lost his balance, and but she is. The crowd has surged rig into a baby carriage on the sidewalk below, a few feet of her. In Paris, in Berlin, in left arm. The baby carriage was unoccupied, the tide would sweep her and her pe Careful inquiry has been made throughout there is, after all, some poetry in this shor

Neighborhood, but no trace of the missing cat has been. The crowd branches in two directi

#### An Exodus of Prairie Dogs.

EVERY now and then one hears about imgr of grasshoppers that stop railroad trains. The was being unreel the other night on the way the Atlantic Highlands, when a skeptic put a belief.

"I have been through several grasshopper first meeting with the Sifans present he said, "and I never saw any such thing. We were plunging thr encounter an exodus of partridges once on a of the forest when our ears were assail then a prairie in Nebraska, that held up a of a series of yells which echoed through the grant train for a day and night.

"It was during the rush for Pike's Peak, horses we had not looked for signs of hum unusual sight to see miles and miles of covered as hastily arranging ourselves in positio wending their way like an army toward what of ourselves for what seemed an inevitable posed to be the better land.

"We had been out about two weeks from Om supposed hidden assailants, when again one of the advance guard hurried back along ring sound echoed almost, it seemed, ove with the information that a grove of prairie Glancing upward, the mystery was crossing the road a mile or so ahead, and that for, in the lower branches of the tree

so numerous that the vanguard of the prairie numerous small bundles, each too la had been stopped. A temporary halt was made and too small for a windfall.

"No one supposed it would be of long durth my Kinsal and Gharikauss escort, with darkness coming on, we rounded up for the nightous natures roused by these ghost-li next morning the line did not move forward, pale beneath their dusky skins, and gain an inch all day.

"Then a few of us mounted our horses and ealed spot. Even I was not a little p ward to reconnoiter. When we got within a p, until peering more closely, I became a mile of the head of the line we looked for the the disturbing elements which had face of the earth was in motion.

"As far as the vision extended, north and south stumbled upon an aboriginal nursery, a the same. They were moving from the north and ghostlike sounds emanated from se south—the prairie dogs were. They were as and lousy-lunged infants. Then the solen gether you couldn't have tossed your hat betw broken by our hearty laughter, the Sifans. They did not seem to be panic-stricken, but, as if to make amends for their cred on and on like a great cloud.

"It was the strangest sight I ever saw. Old Thibetans, as we subsequently learned, said they never saw anything like it. When then in skin cradles and hang them from first seen we turned the dogs in the train lea forests near their villages, for two re them, but the dogs soon gave out. Maybe there was a belief that they will be instruc

sort of affinity between domestic dogs and prairie the second, that their full existence which prompted the former to strike when they were by the abominable filth and aqu exterminating their species.

"Anyway, the domestic dogs just gave up the by their mothers, who provide them wit for shooting the little brown rascals, that with them during the night, and in been folly. We hadn't the ammunition. the child remains until it is two or thre "The last night of the great exodus everyb has grown strong and healthy enough t out with watching it, gave up the job and of hardness and disease.—[Collier's W wherever it could be found. The next day th

a prairie dog in sight. We resumed our journe Mount-Mountain's Summit.

near our destination and the long line of schooners began to disintegrate, mek had some view from the summit of Lookout M to think about, and the sight was forgotten, I of the grandest in the world. I do

"But I never forgot it, and now and then I able that compares with it, although I have met some one who also saw the sight. I able to confirm the interesting inform

knew they were men who never drank or the guide books that seven different States satisfied myself that I was not mistaken in what I saw. We can see Tennessee, reckon it was the grand army of prairie dogs for one, and Alabama, Mississippi a are four. The man who wrote the guide identify three more States, but he do

It is possible, however, that his vision to that of ordinary men that it could North Carolina and Texas in its cor However, it is true, as the guide bo

view from its lofty summit is one of and extent," and "no effort of the fully guards a number of young rats. The cat ture the magnificence of the grand pa also burdened with the care of four kittens before one at this elevation."

been an assiduous rat catcher, and has killed the summit of Lookout Mountain is 2300 them since becoming the foster mother of the level of the sea, and the hotel is 1700 fe

dents. The kittens were born on the last day of Chattanooga. The situation is simil

and two days later the rats were adopted. Sparrow Hills, overlooking Mo

the cat has moved twice to different parts of the world in all the world, but the altitud

where she is owned, and each time she has made a safe journey, and placed them safely in their home. She even neigh about Mount Mountain is three times as great

tens to care for her adopted charges, which she winds around the city of Moscow ve

position to leave their strange guardian.—[Baltimore Evening News.]

Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date.

ette had a

in the city limits—a ride of only

twenty minutes on the cars from

and Spring streets.

up

hom

lati

cum

1900



Animals.

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far Afield.



...light it turned around not  
...was heading as swiftly  
...the Howery, where it was  
...since.

...Mr. Hall took the cat to the  
...and Mrs. Carl Schatz appeared  
...with them a fox terrier and a  
...made a dash for Miranda, and  
...began a thrilling race about  
...Schultz and Mr. Hall joined  
...the dogs from hurting the cat,  
...from trouble. The hissing  
...the barking of the dogs  
...of the trio, caused a comical  
...dozen tenants to the roof. After  
...ten minutes and seeing no change  
...she stuck to the roof. Miranda  
...to the horror of all, leaped  
...of the roof.

...and the sidewalk, a distance  
...of a dozen somersaults, and  
...on striking the pavement. In a  
...up, arched her back, looked  
...down the street at full speed,  
...of the owner got a last glimpse  
...of the cat.

...hall boy, was on the second  
...ward a noise overhead, and, look-  
...ing toward him. As it got near  
...he caught it. Lost his balance  
...on the sidewalk below, break-  
...ing carriage was unoccupied.  
...has been made throughout the  
...place of the missing cat has been  
...found.

...Dogs.

...and then one hears about inva-  
...sion at stop railroad trains. The  
...other night on the way to  
...lands, when a skeptic put in

...through several grasshopper epide-  
...never saw any such thing. But  
...of partridges once on which  
...Nebraska, that held up a long  
...day and night.

...the rush for Pike's Peak. It  
...miles and miles of covered  
...like an army toward what  
...better land.

...out about two weeks from Omaha  
...guard hurried back along the  
...tion that a drove of prairie dogs  
...a mile or so ahead, and that the  
...the vanguard of the prairie dogs  
...A temporary halt was made.  
...it would be of long duration  
...on, we rounded up for the night  
...line did not move forward, nor  
...day.

...as mounted our horses and re-  
...ter. When we got within a quar-  
...ad of the line we looked forward  
...was in motion.  
...vision extended, north and south,  
...were moving from the north  
...the dogs were. They were so  
...not have tossed your hat between  
...to be panic-stricken, but just  
...a great cloud.

...strangest sight I ever saw. Old  
...anything like it. When the  
...the dogs in the train loomed  
...soon gave out. Maybe there  
...between domestic dogs and prairie  
...the former to strike when it  
...their species.

...domestic dogs just gave up the  
...the little brown rascals, that would  
...hadn't the ammunition.  
...t of the great exodus everybody  
...ing it, gave up the job and  
...ould be found. The next day there  
...sight. We resumed our journey.  
...destination, and the long line of  
...to disintegrate, men had some-  
...and the sight was forgotten. I  
...forgot it, and now and then occur  
...one who also saw the sight, and  
...men who never drank or drew  
...that I was not mistaken in what I  
...the grand army of prairie dogs look-  
...w. I know where some of them  
...the devil did they come from?

...

...display of animal affection is being  
...by an old cat which has adopted  
...number of young rats. The cat, with  
...with the care of four kittens, has  
...a rat catcher, and has killed  
...coming the foster mother of the  
...kittens were born on the last day of  
...later the rats were adopted. She  
...moved twice to different parts of the  
...owned, and each time she has care-  
...placed them safely in their new  
...her kittens. She even neglects  
...her adopted charges, which show  
...are their strange guardian. (Baltimore)

Poetry of a Great City.

OW one of the wonders of London comes before my  
eyes. Right in front of the Temple, where the  
packed mass of humanity surges most furiously, just  
point where it looks as if nothing short of an iron  
decade, or wall of stone, could stop the human flood  
from its course, a nurse girl is standing on the  
walk, a pace or two back from the curbstone. She  
with her a little boy of four or five years of age, who  
to her dress. The child is laughing merrily. The  
girl, her round, country face aglow with pleasure,  
throwing crumbs to pigeons that flutter to her feet  
the roadway; pigeons grey and brown, pigeons blue  
bronzed, pigeons white and black, catching sight of  
that is being spread, drop down from over-  
head. They flutter across from the Law Courts; they  
in all their brave beauty, their glossy plumage  
shining in the cold spring sunshine; they crowd  
the nurse girl and the little boy; they fight and  
and scramble for the crumbs, now picking viciously  
another with the beak. The boy is bubbling over  
joy, as the dainty creatures brush against his little  
The girl feels in her pocket for more crumbs.  
The crowd has no idea she is diverting the  
kindly face. She has no idea she is diverting the  
traffic of one of the great thoroughfares of  
world; but she is. The crowd has surged right up to  
a few feet of her. In Paris, in Berlin, in St. Pe-  
bourg, the tide would sweep her and her pets away.  
There is, after all, some poetry in this shopkeeping  
to her, one branch circles round her, taking the  
way; the other squeezes past on the inside, hug-  
ing the wall, leaving the girl, the child, and the pigeons  
completely and secure, like a little island circled by the  
waters of the far-forgotten Amazon. It is the poetry of  
great city.—[A. G. Hales, in London Daily News.]

Nursery in Tibet.

Our first meeting with the Sifans presented many  
peculiar features. We were plunging through the  
of the forest when our ears were assailed with a  
course of yells which echoed through the supernat-  
ural silence with ghostly weirdness. In this forbidding  
erness we had not looked for signs of human habita-  
so hastily arranging ourselves in position, we pre-  
pared ourselves for what seemed an inevitable hostile at-  
Long and anxiously we awaited the onslaught of  
supposed hidden assailants, when again the peace-  
ful sound echoed almost, it seemed, over our very  
heads. Glancing upward, the mystery was soon ex-  
plained, for in the lower branches of the tree we could  
see numerous small bundles, each too large for an  
and too small for a windfall.  
With my Kiansi and Gharikaue escort, with their su-  
perstitious natures roused by these ghost-like sounds,  
they paled beneath their dusky skins, and gazed fur-  
round in order to seek means of escape from this  
haunted spot. Even I was not a little puzzled and  
until peering more closely, I became aware of the  
that the disturbing elements which had caused us  
much concern arose from the fact that we had unwit-  
tingly stumbled upon an aboriginal nursery, and that the  
and ghostlike sounds emanated from several hun-  
dred lusty-langued infants. Then the solemn stillness  
broken by our hearty laughter, the Sifans and Gharika-  
ues, as if to make amends for their credulous fears,  
laughed the woods ring with their forced guffaws. The  
Tibetans, as we subsequently learned, place their  
children in skin cradles and hang these from the trees  
the forests near their villages, for two reasons—the  
first, from a belief that they will be instructed by the  
ghosts; the second, that their full existence may not be  
endangered by the abominable filth and squalor of the  
regions. Several times in the day they are vis-  
ited by their mothers, who provide them with food and  
play with them during the night, and in this forest  
the child remains until it is two or three years old,  
has grown strong and healthy enough to stand the  
of hardship and disease.—[Collier's Weekly.]

Lookout Mountain's Summit.

THE view from the summit of Lookout Mountain is  
one of the grandest in the world. I do not know of  
another that compares with it, although we have not  
able to confirm the interesting information we find  
the guide books that seven different States are visible  
the naked eye. We can see Tennessee, of course,  
to the east, and Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia,  
to the south. The man who wrote the guide book was  
to identify three more States, but he does not name  
them. It is possible, however, that his vision was so su-  
perior to that of ordinary men that it could take in New  
York, North Carolina and Texas in its comprehensive  
view. However, it is true, as the guide book says, that  
view from its lofty summit is one of exceptional  
clear and extent, and "no effort of the imagination  
pictures the magnificence of the grand panorama out-  
lined before one at this elevation."  
The summit of Lookout Mountain is 2300 feet above  
level of the sea, and the hotel is 1700 feet above the  
of Chattanooga. The situation is similar to that of  
famous Sparrow Hills, overlooking Moscow, which  
famous travelers declare commands the grandest  
view in all the world, but the altitude of the Spar-  
row Hills is only about 700 feet above the city, while that  
of Lookout Mountain is three times as great. The Volga  
rivers around the city of Moscow very much as the  
Tennessee river embraces Chattanooga, but in the

former case the habitations of 1,000,000 people, built of  
picturesque Oriental architecture and adorned with daz-  
zling colors from the center of the panorama, and if one  
has the patience he can count 550 gilded domes.

The fortresses, the palaces, and the cathedrals of Mos-  
cow are lacking here, but instead we have groups of  
gloomy-looking factories, from which tall clouds of  
smoke arise; bright strips of steel, crossing each other at  
sharp angles, show where the railways run; groups of  
homelike cottages, surrounded by gardens and shaded  
lawns, light up the landscape, and beyond and surround-  
ing them on the north are the blue outlines of the Cum-  
berland Mountains, to the east historic scenes of Mis-  
sionary Ridge, with the Great Smokies in the back-  
ground, and on the western side the lower peaks of the  
Raccoon Mountains, where twilight always seems to  
dwell.—[William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record 'Her-  
ald.]

The New York or Long Ago.

IN 1653 New Amsterdam was a village of 1000 people,  
with a little fort, a windmill and a gallows as its con-  
spicuous appurtenances. The hamlet of Breucklen was  
reached from this ruffling metropolis by a sailboat, and  
if the breeze died out, the tide was apt to land the pas-  
sengers at the Wallabout or Gowanus. Far away among  
the groves of Madison Square the misty reaches of Chel-  
sea, and the terra incognita of Inwood and Fort Wash-  
ington, the red man was learning the goose step in  
the march of progress, attiring himself in the cast-off  
petticoat breeches of the settlers for the purpose. Occa-  
sionally in later times he made forays upon New Am-  
sterdam, but was checked by the stone wall at Wall  
street, and its guard of two bottle-nosed citizens, with  
musketoons and pikes.

Simple days, those. People worked with their hands.  
There was no captain of industry except the man who  
raised more krait and potatoes than his neighbors. For  
amusement there were bowls, played on bowling green  
in a tranquil fashion. Society sat on the front steps  
and smoked long pipes in the calm of the evening, and  
watched the fisherman trying to catch his supper at the  
Battery. No restaurants, no theaters, no stock ex-  
change—but they had the stocks, and the occupant there-  
of was willing to exchange them for even the pillory,  
especially when little Klaas and Hendrick tickled his  
feet with sticks. There was no asphalt, for there were  
no bicycles and automobiles. When peppery Stuyvesant  
walked in the Bouwery to cool his mind, he never winced  
at the thought of six-car trains racketing through the  
atmosphere above his head. The illumination was can-  
dles, for even Standard oil was not. And the honest  
burghers assumed no airs, for they did not know that  
the knickerbakkers, the humblest folk among them, were  
the fathers of the most resplendent four hundred that  
ever lorded it through the society columns. For there  
weren't any society columns.

Spooks haunted not only the land, but the waters here-  
about. Hell Gate was a fearsome place by night, and  
the Hudson was a stream of enchantments, even before  
Rip Van Winkle slept his sleep on the Catskills. Men  
were nearer to the supernatural in those days, albeit  
our local supernatural was never a domain of such ter-  
ror as it was to the New Englander. When the Dutch-  
man saw things that were not there his neighbors sym-  
pathized with him. When the Massachusetts colonist  
saw things his neighbors took him out and hanged him,  
and perhaps that was the wisest way.

In the changes that occurred when New Amsterdam  
became New York, taking on the name of a second-rate  
cathedral town of England, the people suffered no more  
than they suffer today, when they change their Mayor.  
They resigned themselves to the inevitable, and went  
on frying oysters and serving schnapps. Nor did they  
proudly or loudly assert themselves when they found  
that they were falling into a minority that left them  
without political importance. Adventurers came from  
everywhere. From far-away Connecticut, from placid  
Philadelphia, even from legendary Georgia, traders and  
pirates came seeking fortune and pleasure, and they  
have been coming ever since. Finding them, too, some-  
times.

This easy mixture of all peoples, of all beliefs and  
none, poor and rich, dull and bright, busy and idle, has  
made of New York an always changeable, always cos-  
mopolite, always interesting city. Even in Dickens's  
time, when the pigs used to lie in the mud on lower  
Broadway, it was so important that it had guide books  
written about it, and what country boy does not remem-  
ber the visions of wonder and luxury that arose before  
him on a perusal of "Marco Paul in New York," with its  
realistic account of a journey to Harlem as a reward to  
the hero for having a tooth pulled?—[Brooklyn Eagle.]

In the Woods With Peace.

I THINK the day will come, and it is not, perhaps, so  
distant as it seems, when the idea of killing anything  
for pleasure will seem so strange as to be scarcely cred-  
ible. The Anglo-Saxon's proverbial pastime of going out  
and killing something will seem hardly less amazing than  
the gladiatorial shows.

Ah, yes, to know all the birds of the wood—without a  
gun! With a gun, how can one know them, and, by kill-  
ing them instead of knowing them, what fascinating  
knowledge a man misses! A dead bird! A handful of  
bloodstained feathers! Little more than that. Carion  
for the sexton beetle, or for the feasting fly! But the  
living bird—what a vivid, mysterious creature it is, with  
its lovely bright eyes and those sad vowels in its throat!  
It seems strange to think of what that little head knows,

secrets of nature eternally hidden from us. Is not the  
bird itself one of nature's secrets? The woodland, which  
to us is a wilderness, is to him a city, of which he knows  
all the streets and all the inhabitants. All the invisible  
highways of the air are to him like well-trodden paths,  
and when he darts off in that apparently casual way he  
very well knows whither he is going and what business  
takes him. When he sits and whistles by the hour, on  
some swaying pinnacle of the greenwood, there is some  
meaning in it all beyond the music. That meaning will  
ever be hidden from us. If we could know it, as Tenny-  
son said of the "flower of the cranial wall," we "should  
know what God and man are."

If instead of shooting the bird, scotching the snake,  
smashing the beetle and pinching the life out of the but-  
terfly, we were to watch any one of these creatures on a  
summer day, the day would pass like an hour, so packed  
with exciting experiences it would seem. Through what  
mysterious coverts of the woodland, into what a haunted  
underworld of tunneled banks and hidden ditches and  
secret passages the snake would show us the way; and  
we should have strange hearts if, as we thus watched  
it through its mysterious day, we did not find our dis-  
like of the clever little creature dying away, and even  
changing into deep tenderness toward the small, self-  
reliant life, so lonely, a speck of existence in so vast a  
world.—[Success.]

Bridging Turbulent Niagara.

A NEW bridge is projected for the Niagara gorge, and  
when built it will provide a crossing place for an  
other railroad. A bill allowing the franchise to build  
has been introduced in the Dominion House of Commons,  
and the Pere Marquette Railroad has directed that its  
line be extended from St. Thomas, Ont., to Niagara Falls  
with all possible speed. At present there are four great  
bridges over the lower Niagara River. The one closest  
to the cataract is the largest steel arch in the world, and  
affords a crossing place for trolley cars, carriages and  
pedestrians. About a mile down the river stands the  
cantilever bridge of the Michigan Central. This is a  
double-track structure, and is of great strength. Three  
hundred feet below it stands the steel arch of the Grand  
Trunk Railway, or, rather, the steel arch that affords the  
Grand Trunk a crossing place, it being owned by other  
capital. This is a wonderful bridge, massive in every  
part. It has double tracks, and is one of the strongest  
steel arches in the world. Five miles further down the  
river stands the only suspension bridge now stretching  
over the lower Niagara. It is near Lewiston, and over  
it extend the trolley tracks that form a link in the belt-  
line service around the mighty gorge.

While the crossing point of the proposed new structure  
has not yet been definitely announced, it is likely to be  
erected midway between the upper steel arch  
and the Michigan Central's cantilever, or to be  
carried further down stream to a point below the Grand  
Trunk arch, and closer to the famous whirlpool. This  
latter position would carry it right over the tossing,  
tumbling, whirling waters of the world-famed whirlpool  
rapids, and would afford travel a wonderful view of the  
foam-lashed stream. The style of structure has not been  
indicated, but it would appear from the bridgework at  
Niagara in recent years, and the modern engineering  
ideas of what a railroad bridge should be, that the con-  
templated new bridge is likely to be another steel arch,  
with double tracks, and strong proportions. Nature de-  
signed Niagara as the great route of travel between the  
East and the West, and man has not been slow in re-  
cognizing the fact.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Life in Manchuria.

IT is not necessary to repeat here the tale of the hor-  
rors of Blagovestsensk, but a personal friend of  
mine is a witness to their reality. On his way to that  
city while two days' journey down the river he saw float-  
ing on the water the corpse of a Chinaman. Then he  
passed another, and another; then two together tied by  
their pigtails; then more, until as he drew near the city  
the drowned bodies lay so thickly together that the whole  
broad sweep of the river was one dark mass of floating  
dead. Tied together by their pigtails, and many of them  
horribly mutilated, the dead Chinese in their hundreds,  
in their thousands, stretched from bank to bank, a mov-  
ing river of the dead. In the spring of 1901 another  
friend of mine was traveling in Manchuria. He was ac-  
companied by his Chinese comprador. When they left the  
railway line and struck across country in carts, the land  
became suddenly dead, each village as they entered it  
was deserted. Signs of life, recent life, were there in  
plenty, loaves of bread in the ovens, pigs in the yards,  
fires in the houses, but no people, not a sign of man,  
woman or child. He had come on business, to buy pigs'  
bristles, and in order to buy it was necessary to find  
someone to sell, but no one was there. The first day  
they wondered, the second day they consulted, and then  
the comprador said he had a plan. Would the master  
stay a long way outside the next village, quite hidden,  
and let him go on alone? The master could and did.  
The comprador went on by himself. After a while he re-  
turned smiling, and they drove into a populated village  
in triumph. The explanation was simple, but sufficient.  
The Russians had occupied Manchuria for a year and the  
Chinese were acquainted with their rule. Seeing a white  
man coming toward the village they naturally mistook  
him for a Russian, and fled, man, woman and child, leav-  
ing all their earthly possessions behind them, hoping per-  
haps that he would be content with loot, and leave them  
alone.—[London Chronicle]

(An extract.)  
...of sweet almonds, 50 grains,  
...the grains; the rest of the  
...rose water, 10 grains; ...  
...this should not be used to  
...cream, but should be applied  
...to restore shrunken or faded  
...SHAMPOO—DANDRUFF COM-  
...Volk of 1 egg; 1 pint of rainwater;  
...some of the mixture thoroughly up  
...arm, rubbing it well into the skin of  
......in several waters.  
...MENT FOR SCANT EYEBROWS  
...Red sandalwood, 10 grains; ...  
...the city limits—a ride of only  
...to twenty minutes on the cars from  
...and Spring streets.

Conventions Hall.

The Times of recent date "Bob"  
...had a communication, partly  
...and partly serious, in the  
...of a plan for consideration of the  
...in the construction of the pro-  
...convention hall. In the

...is changing hands which will be cut  
...into smaller ranches for suburban  
...homes, and some is bought as a specu-  
...lative investment. Under ordinary cir-  
...cumstances such investments should be  
...good ones. The demand for residence  
...properties continues great, and lots in  
...well-located new tracts, and some in  
...tracts that are not so well located, con-  
...tinue to find purchasers.

...J. T. Watterman has purchased of  
George W. Stinson, through Althouse  
Bros., a lot, 56x145 feet, on the north  
side of Sixth street, 200 feet west of  
Bixel, with an eight-room two-story  
frame dwelling, new and modern; con-  
sideration named, \$7000. He also, buys  
of the same grantor, through the same  
agents, 43x145 feet, on the north  
side of Sixth street, 200 feet west of  
Bixel, with an eight-room two-story  
frame dwelling, new and modern; con-  
sideration named, \$7000.

NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.

For Six Months.

For the six months ending June 30,  
1903, the total number of building per-  
mits issued in this city was 2790. The



## Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

### MUSLINS AND SWISSES

#### MUSLIN GOWNS AND DOTTED SWISSES DREAMS OF BEAUTY.

From a Special Contributor.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Although the craze for white shows no abatement, midsummer exploits the beauty of flower patterns in the sheerer fabrics. The faded blossoms of earlier summer bloom again on the delicate batistes and muslins. The heavy laces which have been so popular seem coarsened by contrast with such daintiness, so that Valenciennes and the other fine thread laces will be much used for trimmings.

Flowered muslins in particular have been caught up on the wave of popularity. When made up with shirtings, ruchings, and ruffles they certainly make ideal summer gowns. They may be unlined for the sake of coolness, or the pattern may be strikingly brought out by an underslip of silk or wash material. This latter fashion admits of a change of slip for the same gowns, thus doubling or trebling its adaptability for every occasion.

The flowered muslins have found another use. They form the trimmings of many a gown in white or solid color, for they are dainty in ruffles or ruchings. Thus a dress of white India linen has the skirt cut with seven gores, on a tight-fitting model. It is trimmed with triple flounces graduating in width from four to eight inches. These, and the graceful fichu which redeems the tight-fitting waist from plainness, are of white muslin, figured with scattered poppies in a vivid scarlet. So also are the ruffles which finish the elbow sleeves. With a silk sash of the scarlet, the costume is striking, though simple.

Another frock of pink mull—not a staring pink, but a delicate shade such as tints the petal tips of a blush rose—has ruffles of white, figured with shaded pink roses and green foliage. The skirt has them narrow but extremely full running around from knee to hem. The waist has a yoke of open-work embroidery. Below this the pouch front is covered with the tiny flowered ruffles. The upper part of the sleeves are laid in fine vertical tucks. Below the elbow they broaden out into huge puffs, which are also covered with the ruffling. The wide sash, which is tied in the back in a loose long-ended bow, is of the flowered muslin.

A pretty batiste gown is in a floral pattern. The printing—a wreath of jasmine intertwined with maidenhair—is unusually artistic. Nor is its beauty marred by over-trimming. Bands of two-inch wide cluny lace insertion mark the nine gores of the flowing skirt. The waist is equally simple. Wide Gibson pleats give fullness to the loose pouch in front. Alternating with these are short bands of the lace insertion, which give a yoke effect.

The sleeves are tucked to the elbow, where the fullness escapes in a huge puff. This, in turn, is drawn into deep-pointed cuffs of the batiste. The cuffs are bordered by bands of the cluny, and a similar band forms the collar. The touch of black velvet at throat and waist adds piquancy.

Another black and white batiste is made in a more elaborate fashion. The skirt is slightly shirred over the hips to give fullness. Below the knee it is cut into square tabs. These are edged by twisted folds of black tulle and fall over a full ruffled underskirt. The ruffles are of the batiste edged by a half-inch fold of the tulle. The waist has a rather tight-fitting zouave jacket of the batiste, edged with the twisted tulle. It is worn over a loose blouse of white linen, which is drawn down into a deep girdle of folded black tulle. The tight-fitting elbow sleeves end in short tabs edged with the twisted tulle. From beneath these fall flowing angel ruffles bordered by folds of black tulle.

Point d'esprit in both black and white effects and dotted Swisses are much used for midsummer dresses. The latter are charming in different colors. White, dotted with blue and green, are among the latest favorites.

A dark blue Swiss, dotted in the same shade, is used in making a striking costume. It embodies the fashion of applique the dress material on white as a trimming. This is a feature of the most chic gowns of the season. It means a considerable outlay of time and skill, but not more so than characterizes most of the summer creations. The result justifies the expenditure. The skirt of the dark blue dotted Swiss has pin tucks regulating the fit over the hips. It has a wide graduated flounce around the bottom, trimmed by seven rows of the pin tuck—this time running around the skirt. The head of the flounce is hidden by a six-inch band of the applique work. This is of the dotted Swiss in a leaf pattern. The leaves are set on a foundation of sheer white linen, and are outlined by narrow white braid or cord. The leaf appliques are further ornamented with French knots worked in white. The full blouse waist has the lower part of the pouch front formed by a wide band of the applique work, running crosswise. It has a round cape collar and a short standing collar of the applique. The loose elbow sleeves are finished by a band of the applique work. The effect of this leaf applique, as they fall over the white arm beneath, is very good.

A white Swiss dotted in green makes a gown of cool appearance. The whole upper half of the blouse waist is laid in pin tucks running vertically. These allow the fullness to escape below the low bust line for the pouch of the front. On either side, both front and back, bands of batiste embroidery in shaded green and white, extend from shoulder to waist line. A band of the insertion forms the low standing collar. The skirt has the pin tucks over the hips. Clusters of them alternate with short bands of the embroidery insertion, giving a hip yoke effect. The graduated flounce is similarly tucked

and inserted for half its width, and is headed

A "West End" suit of dotted Swiss and lace is effective. The tight-fitting skirt has tucks meeting up the front. This necessitates down the front, which is hidden by an insertion of Irish crochet. The tucks are in clusters of three, are spanned at graduated heights by short bands of insertion. The skirt is further trimmed around the waist by a group of triple tucks. The waist has a rounded yoke of the lace. The fullness over the shoulders is managed by groups of short tucks. These alternate with short bands of insertion. The sleeves are tucked wide to below the elbow, where they widen into puffs. The cuffs are deep and tight-fitting, formed of tucks and insertion, running around the elbow.

Another white gown comes under the head of known as a "lingerie frock." Which, being means that the whole gown, shirtings, embroidery, seams, is done by hand. This represents the season's extravagance. And yet the effect is simplicity. It may deceive the masculine eye, but it will appraise it at its true worth. It is in sheerest linen batiste. A four-inch shirring runs around the top of the skirt. Below this, the shirring in triple flounces each embroidered irregularly with a shape of hanging flower pots which is made. This is made from two of the tuckings. The waist is mounted on sheer lining with featherbone, which also supports the high collar. The waist is shirred. It has a deep cape formed of alternate rows of shirring and hand embroidery. The shirred sleeves puff over the elbow, are ornamented with the embroidered wheels. The deep cuffs of alternate shirring and embroidery.

HARRIET HAW

### HINTS FOR GIRLS.

HOW HOME DRESSMAKERS MAY DERIVE LITTLE EXPENSE.

By a Special Contributor.

Here is a bit of information which the girl interested in home dressmaking will welcome with gratitude.

One of the leading fads of the passing summer is the use of lace the exact color of the gown as a trimming or garniture. These laces in delicate shades are extremely expensive and only those with long purses. On the other hand, places are less in vogue (except coarser linen lace on or linen gowns) and are consequently cheaper. They have been at other seasons. Now the ingenuity will be overjoyed to know that she can color the any shade she desires in the simplest manner, by method.

All that is necessary is gasoline in which ordinary paint (such as is bought at the paint shop) is

weakly. Take enough gasoline to more the material to be dyed; put it in a china bowl from a 25-cent can of what is sold as "enough of the previously well-stirred paint color desired, and then dip in the lace, raising it gently until it is evenly and thoroughly dyed by the gasoline; press strongly through the cloth out and in a few moments all the gasoline is gone, leaving the lace the shade coveted.

Of course, well to test the mixture with a sure the right color has been procured before the material itself, as, should it be dyed too dark, it cannot be changed, and if too light, it is difficult to color in a second time evenly. The method is that pursued by leading dressmakers, and one of these intrepid experimenters took a whole piece of white organdie and colored it a "café-au-lait"—a peculiar shade of this, a clever girl bought at the store enough delicate white organdie, which is soiled, for a whole gown for 40 cents, and dyed with French pink, an exquisite tint, the material for a summer gown for less than

process, while simple, requires some judgment, the usual amount of common sense which goes into the economical use of the material, and it ought not to be necessary to say the fact that gasoline used in this way is explosive as in any other, and must be kept away from flame, fire or excessive heat.

There have been given many hints recently about the usual amount of common sense which goes into the economical use of the material, and it ought not to be necessary to say the fact that gasoline used in this way is explosive as in any other, and must be kept away from flame, fire or excessive heat.

ISABEL BATES WINS

### WOMAN'S SHOES ARE LARGE.

ATHLETIC GIRL HAS BROUGHT ABOUT CHANGE IN HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

athletic girl of today is a surprise. She has not been noting her development beyond all recognized standards to the shoe.

The bootmaker still calls a 4 B shoe his model in his window, and it is a pretty little thing. The athletic girl, who has been brought up to live a life with plenty of outdoor exercise, is not in the least interested in such things.

athletic girl has brought about an entire change in the hosiery departments of the shops. The time when there were prettier or more things for women in the cobweb varieties of lace and silk. Women wear these shoes for outdoor sports as well as for dress. The sizes have developed with the women. Where 8, 8½ and 9 were worn five years ago, today wears 9½, 10, 10½, and she would not be surprised if she could get it.

The shoe shops there is the same noticeable change. The shoes are made to go over the 10 and 10½ sizes.

The "mises" department" of the fashionable spring-heeled shoes range from children's sizes to big that they might belong to young girls. They are for athletic girls who are kept childlike, and wear the spring-heeled boots to make their bow to society.

They have changed with other accessories of the wardrobe, and the well-built girl who is in place of the 5½, 5¾ and 6 that she wore. For one thing, her hands are not only longer stops the circulation by squeezing into a glove a size too small for her. She cannot or handle an automobile with her hands, she wears something that is an easy

### DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

MAY BE A BELLE WITHOUT BEING A BEAUTY. SHE POSSESSES CHARM OF MANNERS.

By a Special Contributor.

tell a girl that beauty is of no value. Beauty is of value; a girl's whole happiness depend upon a new gown or a becoming dress, and she will wear expensive clothes, but let them be beautiful, and show that they have been made that you have made the most of them. Have any loose ends or staring pins. Be carefully put on. Have an air of good looks as though you had used somebody's magic. Be conscious of your dress and gloves, and expect every one else to admire. Walk up to a mirror to gaze at your reflection. You go into a room. Study your mirror only in the seclusion of your room. Give way to nerves, emotions or tears. Look at "No emotions, no wrinkles," receipt.

expect that any one receipt can prove complexion.

think the secret of a woman's beauty, cosmetics; it is found in resplendent mind.

be afraid to blush. It is becoming.

the city limits—a ride of only twenty minutes on the cars from the city and Spring streets.

Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date "Bob" had a comical



A striking costume of blue dotted Swiss. A West End suit of dotted Swiss.

HOW TO

TO

turning all the hair on

bon tie it in a knot.



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[July 5, 1903.]

lers.

its width, and is headed by

of dotted Swiss and Irish  
the tight-fitting skirt has  
the front. This necessitates  
which is hidden by an insertion  
tucks are in clusters of three  
heights by short bands of  
is further trimmed around the  
tucks. The waist has a  
The fullness over the  
short tucks. These alternate  
The sleeves are tucked in  
yellow, where they widen out  
deep and tight-fitting. The  
insertion, running around the  
own comes under the head of  
the frock. Which, being inter-  
the gown, shirtings, embroidered  
and. This represents the best  
ance. And yet the effect is the  
the masculine eye, but  
it at its true worth. It is fast  
tasteful. A four-inch shirring  
the skirt. Below this, the skirt  
chain of embroidered wheels  
is mounted on sheer lining  
which also supports the high  
shirring. It has a deep cape  
rows of shirring and hand em-  
sleeves puff over the elbow, and  
the embroidered wheels. These  
are shirring and embroidery.

HARRIET HAWK

## TS FOR GIRLS.

MAKERS MAY D E LACE  
LITTLE EXPENSE.

Special Contributor.

information which the girl  
dressmaking will welcome with

as fads of the passing summer  
the exact color of the gown,  
furniture. These laces in delicate  
remely expensive and only possi-  
bles. On the other hand, pure  
sue (except coarser linen laces for  
and are consequently cheaper  
other seasons. Now the ingenious  
know that she can color these  
res in the simplest manner, by

ary is gasoline in which ordin-  
bought at the paint shop) has

the bootmaker still calls a 4 B shoe his model, exhib-  
in his window, and it is a pretty little thing to see  
the athletic girl, who has been brought up in a fam-  
where she has had an opportunity to live a healthful  
l life, with plenty of outdoor exercise, laughs at  
they things.

the athletic girl has brought about an entire change  
for luxury departments of the shops. There was  
a time when there were prettier or more extra-  
things for women in the cobweb varieties of fine  
thread and silk. Women wear these expensive  
for outdoor sports as well as for dress occasions,  
the shoe has developed with the women who wear  
it. When 1 1/2 and 9 were worn five years ago, the  
of today wears 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, and she would often  
11, if she could get it.

On the shoe there is the same noticeable change.  
shoes made to go over the 10 and 10 1/2 silk stock-

the "new department" of the fashionable shoe  
department shoes range from children's sizes up to  
and that they might belong to young giantesses.  
by an athletic girls who are kept children as long  
and wear the spring-heel boots until they  
wish to make their bow to society.

now has changed with other accessories of the  
wardrobe, and the well-built girl wears 6 1/2, 7  
1/2 in place of the 5 1/2, 5 1/2 and 6 that have been  
the thing, her hands are not only large, but  
she stops the circulation by squeezing her  
gloves a size too small for her. She cannot  
handle an automobile with hands in a  
size wears something that is an easy fit.

## DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

MAY BE A BELLE WITHOUT BEAUTY IF  
SHE POSSESSES CHARM OF MANNER.

By a Special Contributor.

all a girl that beauty is of no value, dress of  
beauty is of value; a girl's whole happiness in  
rested upon a new gown or a becoming hat.  
expensive clothes, but let them be stylish  
and show that they have been carefully  
and that you have made the most of yourself.

any loose ends or staring pins. Let your  
be carefully put on. Have an air of good groom-  
as though you had used somebody's soap.

be conscious of your dress and gloves and veils  
and expect every one else to admire them.  
look up to a mirror to gaze at yourself im-  
mediately into a room. Study your mirror a good  
not only in the seclusion of your room.

give way to nerves, emotions or tears, they ruin  
make. "No emotions, no wrinkles," is an old  
receipt.

suggest that any one receipt can prove a specific  
complexions.

think the secret of a woman's beauty lies in the  
complexions; it is found in resplendent health and  
mind.

be afraid to blush. It is becoming. A sudden

flush accomplishes more in a moment than the sustained  
efforts of statuesque beauty.

Don't be jealous of the beauty, youth and success of  
others. Jealousy plants ugly lines in the face.

Don't think it enough to be a beauty; in order to ap-  
proach perfection, a woman should try to improve herself  
morally and intellectually as well as physically.

Don't imagine that in order to be a belle you must be  
a great beauty. Charm of manner, a beautiful voice or  
an accomplishment turns many a plain woman into a  
belle.

Don't gush if you want to be attractive. You may not  
be beautiful or clever, but if good-tempered, possessed  
of the gift of looking on the golden side of things, and  
never given to gushing, you may be more attractive than  
many girls who can boast only of their beauty.

Don't think that women are less beautiful than form-  
erly. There is greater beauty now, and more of it, than  
at any time in the world's history. We may congratu-  
late ourselves that we live in the most beautiful age of  
the world.

Don't fail to appreciate the fact that, while beauty  
may not bring happiness, it is nevertheless a power. It  
is to a woman what capital is to a merchant. Its ab-  
sence may not be a misfortune, but its culture is wise  
and proper.

## DONT'S FOR THE TOO PLUMP WOMAN.

Don't suppose that you can overindulge in fattening  
foods and take little exercise and yet keep delicate pro-  
portions.

Don't devote less than two hours daily to exercise—  
either taken in the form of housework, or in riding,  
golfing or walking. Any one who has a tendency to  
stoutness can keep the fiend obesity at bay by entering  
heartily into outdoor pastimes.

Don't think any kind of exercise taken in any kind of  
way is going to help matters. Exercise, to be valuable,  
must be moderate, systematic and habitual.

Don't think that because you are forty and fair you  
must also be fat, and that nature has laid down a law  
that women shall accumulate layers with years, like a  
magnolia or any other tree.

Don't settle down calmly and without a struggle into  
middle-age solidity.

Don't say you had rather keep the too-abundant flesh  
you have than exert yourself to try a cure.

Don't forget that superfluous flesh is the first sign of  
physical degeneration, the clogging of energies within,  
and the film upon the fine steel of mental keenness.

Don't look for a fair, pure complexion reflected from  
your mirror if you have more flesh than belongs to you;  
you will see a purplish, pasty tinge in the cheeks.

Don't let fat accumulate about the hips—the very  
worst place—for it not only disfigures the gait, but clogs  
the breathing by impeding the diaphragm in its move-  
ments.

Don't wear tight bandages and try in that way to ap-  
pear like a sylph; to fight off fat with elastic bands only  
makes doctors grow richer.

Don't fly to "banting" for relief if flesh is blurring the  
clear lines of the face and obliterating the figure. Take  
not less food, but less drink, less sleep, more exercise,  
and more cold water baths.

Don't eat less, but avoid highly-seasoned food, all thick  
soups, pork, veal, sardines, potatoes, peas, corn, maca-  
roni, rice, fried food of every description and pastry.

Don't take food and drink too hot. In Paris, the new  
theory for preventing obesity is to take the food cold—  
cold meats, cold vegetables, cold tea, cold puddings, with  
salads and plenty of fruit and nuts.

Don't adopt a diet of vinegar or lemon juice and  
expect to look as lithe as a heroine of romance and be as  
lissome as a wand. You may reach this beatific condi-  
tion, but your health will be ruined.

Don't be content with a daily cold sponge bath; it is  
not sufficient. A douche is better or a swim in cold  
water, followed by brisk friction with crash towels.

Don't spend your days and nights in close, unventilated  
rooms.

Don't purchase leanneers by sleepless nights, capricious  
appetites and a condition nearly approaching hysteria,  
and waste nerves along with tissues.

Don't hesitate to squander a penny in testing your  
weight now and then in order to keep track of flesh.  
Any deviation from the right weight, either over or  
under, by three pounds, should receive immediate cor-  
rection.

Don't forget that Napoleon lost his battles when he  
grew corpulent and far-witted by comparison with the  
lean, ambitious corporal of Toulon.

Don't, however, try to get so thin that you are evan-  
escent, spirituelle, unpredictable, a fragile, melting thing  
that fits, hovers, floats, simmers and vanishes.

## A STORY OF LAURA KEENE.

Stuart Robson while in a reminiscent mood during an  
intermission in "The Comedy of Errors," entertained sev-  
eral visitors to his dressing-room with stories of Laura  
Keene, with whom he played in the sixties.

"She was one of the most intelligent women I ever  
met," he said, "and yet her most pronounced character-  
istic was one that is often associated with ignorance.  
She was superstitious to an absurd degree. She never  
allowed her actors to take hold of a chair with the right  
hand, to study a part on Sunday was unpardonable in her  
eyes, and to carry an umbrella with a hook handle meant  
discharge if she caught you.

"The sight of a bottle of red ink was enough to upset  
her for a week. On one occasion we were playing a farce  
called 'The Lady and the Devil.' An important scene  
of it was when she was sitting at a table preparatory to  
writing a letter. I, as her servant, stood at the back of  
a chair. 'Take your right hand off that chair,' she  
whispered. The stage dialogue proceeded.

"You are sure you can find Don Rafael at his lodg-  
ings?"

"Yes, madam; his servant tells me his wounds will  
confine him to his bed for a week."

"Is this the only paper that we have? Where is the  
ink?"

"Here, madam," and I bent forward to place the ink  
within her reach, when, in my confusion at her reproach,  
the vessel was upset and its contents trickled on to the  
lap of her satin dress. The ink was blood red. I shall  
never forget the ghastly look that overspread her face,  
and I was so frightened that I never knew how the scene  
ended.

"The next morning at rehearsal she told me I was  
doomed to ill-luck for the remainder of my days. She  
called the company together and gave them a detailed  
description of the 'awful scene' the night before occa-  
sioned by the young man who would never make an act-  
or. She told of a terrible dream she had had, in which  
some great person had been foully murdered before her  
eyes; how she had attempted rescue without avail; how  
he had fallen dead at her feet, and how his blood slowly  
oozed into her lap.

"It was two years after this that Miss Keene was play-  
ing at Ford's Theater, Washington, on the occasion when  
Abraham Lincoln was shot. Miss Keene was the only  
person who seemed to realize the situation. She ran to  
the box, and in a moment the head of the dying man was  
in her lap, while the scene of her dream was being pit-  
ifully enacted."—[New York Times.

## A MISNOMER.

A very pompous woman attempted to leave a car while  
it was in motion, and the little conductor detained her  
with the usual—

"Wait until the c-a-a-r stops, leddy!"

"Don't address me as 'lady,' sir!" she said, haughtily.

"I beg your pardon, Ma'am, but we are all liable to  
mek mistakes," was the immediate reply.—[Lippincott's.

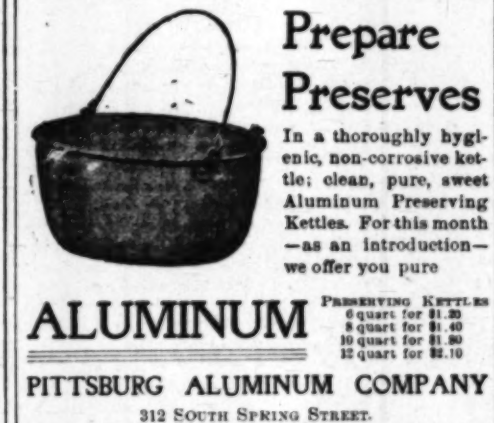


**LOLETA BEAUTY**

Exposure to ocean breezes or to  
mountain sunshine will not hurt  
any complexion if Loleta Cream is  
used. Don't start off without a box  
of Loleta, for Loleta keeps the com-  
plexion clear, beautiful, fresh and  
free from all facial blemishes. To  
be used instead of powder—removes  
the shine.

For sale by all druggists and by the  
Weaver-Jackson Hair Co. 443 E. Broadway

**Loleta**  
BEAUTY CREAM



**Prepare Preserves**

In a thoroughly hygi-  
enic, non-corrosive ket-  
tle; clean, pure, sweet  
Aluminum Preserving  
Kettles. For this month  
—as an introduction—  
we offer you pure

**ALUMINUM**

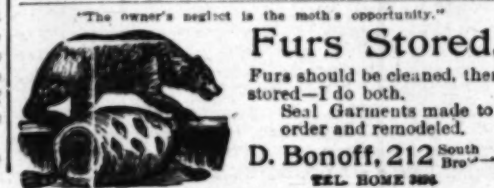
PRESERVING KETTLES  
6 quart for \$1.20  
8 quart for \$1.40  
10 quart for \$1.80  
12 quart for \$2.10

**PITTSBURG ALUMINUM COMPANY**  
312 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

**SENSE**

If any of your family were sick  
would you consider it good sense to  
go for a horse doctor?  
If your family are well, would  
you think it good sense to give them  
adulterated food?  
We are manufacturing a strictly  
pure ice cream and candy, which is  
harmless and healthy, and we want  
each family to try it. Make your  
dealer furnish you with the

**CRESCENT ICE CREAM  
AND CANDY**



"The owner's neglect is the moth's opportunity."

**Furs Stored.**  
Furs should be cleaned, then  
stored—I do both.  
Seal Garments made to  
order and remodeled.  
**D. Bonoff, 212 South**  
Bro  
TEL. HOME 306

**NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.**

rine street, will tend to make it a  
business thoroughfare. It is located a  
short distance south of Pier avenue,  
and is in the line of present expansion  
at Ocean Park.

**For Six Months.**  
For the six months ending June 30,  
1903, the total number of building per-  
mits issued in this city was 3790. The

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or sale.

LDERS  
ARCHITECTS.

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1	7
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6	20
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8	1
9	4

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3	4
4	7
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Month.

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1,000;	four three-
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nts, \$251,467.  
ber of permits  
its authorized,

classification  
permits:

Its.	Amount.
18	\$ 62,511
33	45,290
40	162,433
62	140,760
66	124,955
46	192,926
45	159,888
7	20,550
27	29,609
34	\$941,028



## The Youths' Department—Our Boys and Girls.

### BIRDS ALONG THE COLORADO.

THEY THRIVE ON POISONOUS INSECTS AND MULTIPLY ABUNDANTLY.

By a Special Contributor.

WHEN the flood waters of the Colorado drain from the delta, the hot sun dries the earth, and cracks it in innumerable directions. In these fissures spiders, scorpions, centipedes and others of their kindred congregate and breed. When again driven out during the periodical overflows of the river, or by means of artificial irrigation, crows, hawks, roadrunners and other large birds make the most of their opportunities. A Mr. Crane, a resident of the lower valley, told me of having watched a pair of parent roadrunners (G. Californianus) bring five young to the edge of a field he was preparing for cultivation. The young were placed in the shade of a bush, where they remained while the old ones foraged for scorpions. As the water drove them out, the birds were kept busy gathering them. He said they appeared to have no knowledge or apprehension of the business end of the scorpion, but gathered them up, two, and sometimes three, at a time. The sun was very hot, and the birds would stand and pant with open mouths, but if a scorpion showed itself within a radius of fifty feet, it was sure of speedy transportation to the shade of the bush. In about twenty minutes all demands had been met, and the entire family went back to the bush.

The great northern shrike (L. borealis) is also a scorpion killer, and, without hesitation, attacks the largest of them, which are frequently from three to five inches in length, but always with due regard to consequences. In clearing a desert field for cultivation, it is a common practice to tear the brush off with a heavy iron bar that is drawn across it by teams attached to each end. Commonly enough around the brush, by which deserts are sometimes sparsely covered, the sand gathers in little hillocks, and in these, among the brush roots, all the creeping things incident to such sections of country find their fullest growth. These things are disturbed when the brush is torn up by the breaking bar, which frequently consists of a half length of a T rail, and many of them are destroyed. The shrikes are persistent workers in that direction, and are generally on hand when a breaker is in the field. On first striking the ground they frequently open their wings and give a little scream, and by a dexterous blow break off the business end of the tail. This is not always an easy thing to do, and the bird invariably gives a chirp of satisfaction when it succeeds. I have never yet seen a scorpion that had been killed by a shrike that was not minus its tail sting. Now, how or by what means did the shrike learn of the firebrand in a scorpion's tail? Was it by painful experience, by intuition, or was it taught to the young by older and experienced birds?

So far as I know, there are no Audobon societies in Arizona, and the League of American Sportsmen have thus far gained but little foothold in the country. This is due largely to the sparsely settled condition of the territory. When the first game law was introduced in the legislature the Salt River statesmen threatened to kill it unless quail were omitted from its provisions. This was done, and the quail in the country of the kicking statesmen were either poisoned off or trapped and shipped out of the valley. The complaint made was that they were a nuisance, and destroyed the crops. With the disappearance of the quail from Maricopa went the objections to the law, and a fairly stringent one was passed. It is, however, inoperative in many sections of country. By the public the law is generally respected, but by agriculturists, who claim to suffer because of depredations, no attention is paid to it. On the lower Gila and Colorado Gambel's quail breed in great numbers. During the last open season, a fairly conservative estimate of the quail consumed in this town placed it at 25,000. In one restaurant the proprietors told me they had used 5000. Granting that the two other restaurants used each a like number, this would, of the 25,000, leave but 10,000 for the balance of the town. Tourists and winter residents were the largest consumers. The old story that it is impossible for one person to eat thirty consecutive quail was effectively disposed of by at least one visitant. For three months he ate from two to four quail a day, and, at the close of the season, said that the last ones tasted just as good as the first. The market was supplied by Yuma Indians, and the quail came from both sides of the river. Despite the great numbers killed, there seemed to be no diminution of them, as I know by personal observation. One species only, the Gambel's, is found hereabouts.

Blackbirds—under this common appellation must come the yellow-headed (X. xanthocephalus), Sonoran redwing (A. p. sonoriensis) and Brewer's (S. cyanocephalus)—are a positive nuisance to the farmers in the Colorado Valley during the winter months. Last October, on their first arrival from the north, they destroyed, in three days, thirty acres of Egyptian corn for one man, and numerous pieces of small grain for others. On the ranch of Col. Balance they were killed and fed to hogs. Farmers are frequently compelled to sow double the amount of grain necessary for the land, thus allowing one-half for destruction by birds. This not unfrequently gives a field of grain a very patchy appearance. The birds settle on the newly-sown fields in clouds that hide the sun, and if they get but one grain each, it is not hard to estimate the damage done.

The game laws of Arizona afford no protection to doves. This I thought was a crime, but I find it meets with the general approval of farmers in the agricultural sections of the country, especially in this section where

the bird is a resident the year round. As they are in great numbers, the amount of grain they consume in a year must be enormous. Dove-shooting is the only sport there is at this time, although the nesting season is still under way, as may be evidenced by the eggs found in the bodies of female birds. The only drawback to the sport is the hot sun, and by the time one has tramped up and down the stubble for an hour or so, most of the enthusiasm has been fried out of his bones. One never marvels at the old story of the soldier coming from hell for his blankets, but in a few months sportsmen can have a glorious time in the stubble.

PAPAGO.

### A FORTUNATE DELAY.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A MUCH-LOVED OLD DOG.

By a Special Contributor.

Tottie was quite an old dog; his hair was rough, his eyes were bleary, and his legs were "wobbly." His days of usefulness were over, but he was still the idol of the Brown family; and now that he could no longer crunch bones, it became an unwritten law that some one should cut up his food in small, easily swallowed pieces. Likewise, since he could no longer run, someone took him out each day, at the end of a string; and since he was no longer useful as a watchman, the two Brown girls, Elsie and Jennie, made a soft bed for him in a corner of their room. Tottie was asthmatic, sleeping restlessly and breathing heavily, and Jennie often arose in the early hours, to see that he was comfortable.

They were all prepared for his approaching end, and after serious consultation, the family decided that he should not die in pain. At the first sign of collapse, a merciful dose of chloroform would be more humane than to let him lie and suffer.

"The old fellow'll give us plenty of warning," said Frank. "He'll roll over on his side, curl up his legs, and turn up his eyes. He'll try to crawl over into a corner; that's the way they do; then it's all up, and it's best to help him out of the world."

So it is hardly to be wondered at, that when Jennie, awakened one night by a queer gasping sound, arose and saw Tottie in a bunch upon the floor, she woke Elsie in an agony of alarm.

The poor old dog certainly seemed in a pitiable state, and Elsie and Jennie looked at each other in dismay. It was one of those rare occasions when Mr. and Mrs. Brown had left the young ones. They had gone to stop over night with a friend in the city, and Frank was at college, and here was Tottie—dying, perhaps!

Jennie looked at the clock. It was long after midnight.

"I'll hunt for some chloroform," she said; "there may be some in mother's medicine closet. Wait here, Elsie; I'll be back in a moment."

Slipping on her dressing-gown, Jennie ran across the hall, but soon returned, shaking her head.

"There's none to be found. What shall we do?"

"If only Frank were here, we could send him to town for it," said Elsie. "Tottie seems to be in a bad way."

"Maybe there's some across the street at the hospital," said Jennie, making a hasty toilet. "I'll run over and see."

As she opened the front door, Patrick, the night watchman, came alongside.

"Whativer's the matter?" he asked. He had known the Brown family from infancy. Jennie explained.

"Shure, the law has to kill him; lave him to me, an' git the chloroform."

Much relieved, Jennie went on her errand. But they were out of chloroform at the hospital, and the girls were at their wits' end.

The Browns lived on the outskirts of a country village, and the nearest drug store was at least two miles away. It was useless to wake the servants, who would sleepily refuse to go. Still more useless to rouse Miss Cornwall, their governess, who would peremptorily order them to bed. There was only one thing for them to do; to leave Patrick in charge, and slip away to the village themselves. It was a daring thing at that hour, for the road was dark and lonely; but as Jennie afterward explained, it was a case of life and death. So these brave little maidens set out, escaping by the back door, so Patrick wouldn't rouse the house if he missed them.

They ran most of the way, frightened at the very sound of their own footsteps. Fortunately the night was warm, and the moon lit up the dark places, and, having each other for company, it was not as lonely as usual.

But all their trouble went for nothing; after rousing the druggist and explaining their need, they found there was not a drop of chloroform in the drug store.

"But you musn't go home alone," said the good man, and calling his own retriever, he went back with them.

"Patrick may have to shoot the poor beast," he said, as they neared the house. His dog gave a deep bark, and a quivering echo came from the Browns' front porch, where Tottie stood wagging his feeble tail.

The girls gave a shout of joy.

"Tottie! Tottie!" they called, and Tottie came wearily down the steps, after the manner of the very old.

"He's all right," said Patrick, with a grin. "Up to some of his old tricks, I guess, playin' dead an' the likes o' that. He was holdin' of his paw, kind o' limp; I think he'd been slapin' on K. But whin I said: 'Git up, Tottie,' up he got, as spry as the youngest."

"Dear old Tottie!" and Jennie cast her arms around his venerable neck, Elsie following suit. Tottie blinked and actually smiled over the demonstration. He barked

good-by to the big retriever, who barked the girls shook hands with the good-night. Then they all went to bed once more, and carefully tucked up and left to slumber, dreaming how near he had been to his last day.

ANY PORT IN TIME OF STORM—

Let the players sit in two lines opposite each other, some little distance apart. Then two members, one of whom is blindfolded; the other, per, gives the players on one side of the line, vessels, for instance, "S. S. Kentucky." The other side he names as different ports, erpool, Boston, New York, etc. After that stands beside the blindfolded player, who "wreck," and cries aloud: "S. S. Kentucky, the port of Liverpool." Whereupon the name, and the port, change places, and the slip into one of the empty places. Then who calls out the changes may give the water opportunity by saying:

"London, Boston and New York call 'S. S. Kentucky,' 'The Maine,' 'The St. Louis' general scramble, 'the wreck' usually finds a one without a seat becomes 'the wreck.'"

### THE FRUIT BASKET.

This game may be played either with benches, if chairs are not convenient. Arrange number, say fourteen, chairs in two parallel in a line. Fourteen girls are seated in the fifteenth odd one stands between the two covered baskets. She walks up and down. She stops suddenly before the first girl and

"I've been in the garden this morning, and I've seen the name of the fruit, must cry:

"Currants, currants, currants!" before the it again, and this is repeated down the line the name of the fruit each time. At the every one jumps up and changes her seat, confusion, the odd girl must try to get a going one of course, always left to take her place goes on.

### POOR BOBBY LINKUM.

Old Bobby Linkum hung in his cage, feeling ill, and mother watched Donald and thought she could comfort him in case Bobby Linkum. Finally she said:

"Donald, you know Bobby is very old, and live long, but he has had a beautiful, happy when he dies we will put him in a pretty box with flowers and plant him under the rose bush."

While mother was speaking, Donald's face was a woe-begone look, and an expression of intense followed. He took to standing beside the Bobby Linkum with an anxious gaze. Finally a deep sigh and turned away.

"Well!" he muttered, "if you are going enough to keep on living when you might lovely funeral, I'm going to play horse!"

### A QUEER WAGER.

A little boy said to his sister the other day can coax you to set fire to your dress!"

"Well, I just guess you can't!" she cried.

"What do you bet?"

"You are silly; of course you cannot. What bet anything?"

"Well, I'm willing to wager my new jack-

"All right," laughed she, "I'll wager my Pa-

you cannot." Then the boy began:

"Please set fire to your dress! Please, please."

"Are you tired?" asked his sister at length.

"Well, I've won my bet all right; I said coax you to do it, and I have," said the boy.

And now that brother and sister are trying the bet. And he is wondering if he wants to she is wondering if she wants the jack-knife.

### WHAT A LETTER SHOULD BE.

Dear Hannah More tells us what she wants be, and if we all lived up to her desires, we better letters and live better lives. She should be like our friend's mind and the of his life. He should tell what he is saying should turn out the inside of his heart with He should appear no better than he is; he write for a character.

In such a confessional how our lives would We might not want to "write for a character would want to have a good character to write

### WHEN THE CURATE MADE LOVE.

The lady had two suitors besides the curate these being an officer in the army and the navy; and both of these gentlemen were first sent on duty, sometimes for a considerable thus giving the curate a great advantage in suit.

But the reverend youth lacked judgment, a lamentable ignorance of the workings of the mind; for on one occasion, in speaking of the lady, he remarked, "There he land-rats."

"And cu-rats," retorted the lady.—(Chamberlain.)

### (An astringent.)

Oil of sweet almonds, 50 grams; wash, 100 grams; tincture of benzoin, 10 grams; tannin, 20 grams.

This pomade should not be used on the face, but should be applied to the neck, to restore auburn or black hair.

EGG SHAMPOO—DANDRUFF CURE. Yolk of 1 egg; 1 pint of rainwater.

## Uncle Jerry's Box.

THE STORY OF A GOLD MINE CALIFORNIA.

By a Special Contributor.

ES, Uncle Jerry's dead," said Mrs. Sloan next-door neighbor, who had come in for minutes' gossip in the kitchen. "Yes, dead," she repeated, "and I reckon there isn't sorry. You see we allus had to keep the rest of them claimed we had more room for him more comfortably than the rest, so he 'avin' year in an' year out, 'cose Henry 'd make him mad an' we wouldn't git of the box was opened. Goodness knows we'd be of it. You know yerself, Miss Ray, how stayed up all night and watched, when burglars bein' round, or when there was for fear they'd try and get Uncle Jerry's the port of Liverpool." Whereupon the name, and the port, change places, and the slip into one of the empty places. Then who calls out the changes may give the water opportunity by saying:

"London, Boston and New York call 'S. S. Kentucky,' 'The Maine,' 'The St. Louis' general scramble, 'the wreck' usually finds a one without a seat becomes 'the wreck.'"

leaving Grangeville, he was seldom heard of again. A few letters received by relatives or friends mentioned whether he had found the fortune or not; and yet, in some way, the money was enormously rich gained a fortune.

Some thirty years after his departure from town, Uncle Jerry unexpectedly returned. He seemed a little surprised, then amused, when he seemed to create in the quiet little town nothing as he trudged off toward the mine, carrying, in spite of all offers of help, a strong, strange-looking box. Before night he had through the town of Grangeville that of gold; as the years went by, it grew and precious stones and at the time of death, no one doubted that the mysterious deeds to California mines of fabulous wealth, all these twenty years Uncle Jerry

to his wealth, except to remark, with a friend, that "the box held something that relations remember him a while."

These years, the box had never been in his hand. Once a month, rain or shine, he went to the city, taking the box along. But actions grew all sorts of rumors, but Uncle Jerry said nothing. He always shut his room for days, after his return, counting it was said. In the meantime, the fat of the land, each of the relatives with other to please the old man, who was a hard taskmaster.

As he grew older, he ruled the whole Sloan town, and small wonder if they grew greener old man, who only rewarded them with a smile of scorn.

The relatives quarreled among themselves, and one accused his brother John of trying to get the old man in his favor, when he gave and all the rest sneered when Aunt Jones one whole summer and gave "D" handsome leather chair. Then Cousin John her own hands an "enlarged crayon." True, her effort was unappreciated, but she ordered the "grinning effigy" to be so the offending picture was hung in the parlor, to the secret delight of the other relatives must end, and at last Uncle Jerry, with much pomp and ceremony, gathered together to open the box, which he had deposited on a table, beneath the portrait of the old man.

It was an important look on the face of the key and inserted it in the lock. The heavy lid moved slowly backward, wrapped with white paper and tied with within. Written on the paper was the contents of this package among my sorrowing relatives and my own.

JERRY Jones commenced to unwrap the package. The heirs looked at him with astonishment. At last, the last scrap of paper revealed an enormous flask of gold.

Uncle Jerry's picture seemed to smile at the astonished group.

MR. LAMB'S LAPSE.

After a mistake in the "Journal," Mr. Lamb supposed he was to give the money to the city, and came to Altona for the money to speak somewhere on the town where, and, seeing the announcement, supposed it was here. He came on train before he discovered his mistake.

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## Girls.

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AMY SUE

**IN TIME OF STORM**—A G sit in two lines opposite each other. Then two members from is blindfolded; the other, on one side of the line, the "S. S. Kentucky." "The names as different ports, such New York, etc. After doing the blindfolded player, who is aloud: "S. S. Kentucky is verpool." Whereupon the sh change places, and "the w of the empty places. Then changes may give "the w by saying: "The Maine." "The wreck" usually finds a seat becomes "the wreck."

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### A QUEER WAGER.

said to his sister the other day: "to set fire to your dress!" "I guess you can't!" she cried. "You bet!" "Of course you cannot. What willing to wager my new jack-knife?" "I'll wager my pants!" Then the boy began: "Fire to your dress! Please, please!" asked his sister at length. "I won my bet all right; I said to do it, and I have," said the boy. "That brother and sister are trying to see if he is wondering if he wants the ring if she wants the jack-knife."

### WHAT A LETTER SHOULD BE.

More tells us what she wants. She all lived up to her desires, we and live better lives. She says our friend's mind and the com should tell what he is saying and out the inside of his heart without appear no better than he is; he character.

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THE STORY OF A GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA.

By a Special Contributor.

"Yes, Uncle Jerry's dead," said Mrs. Sloan to her next-door neighbor, who had come in for a few minutes' gossip in the kitchen. "Yes, Uncle Jerry's dead," she repeated, "and I reckon there's them ain't sorry. You see we allus had to keep him, because the rest of them claimed we had more room, and he fit him more comfortably than the rest, so here I've been year in an' year out, 'cose Henry was so we'd make him mad an' we wouldn't git our sheer the box was opened. Goodness knows we've arned hole of it. You know yerself, Miss Ray, how one of us stayed up all night and watched, whenever we of burglars been round, or when there was a circus on, for fear they'd try and get Uncle Jerry's—"

oud knocking at the front door cut short Mrs. Sloan's tale of woe, and as her visitor disappeared the kitchen door, she called after her: "It's one o'clock, they're all a comin' this afternoon, an' er Jones is going to open Uncle Jerry's box. Come again tomor, and I'll tell ye all about it."

Uncle Jerry Sloan had indeed been a strange character. Quite a young man, he had left his home in a quiet town to seek his fortune in the gold mines of California. Leaving Grangeville, he was seldom heard from. A few letters received by relatives or friends, he mentioned whether he had found the fortune he sought for or not; and yet, in some way, the impression of Jerry was enormously rich gained a foothold in the town.

day some thirty years after his departure from his town, Uncle Jerry unexpectedly returned. The fellow seemed a little surprised, then amused, at the notion he seemed to create in the quiet little town; he said nothing as he trudged off toward the home of his relatives, carrying in spite of all offers of assistance a strong, strange-looking box. Before night it was through the town of Grangeville that the box of gold; as the years went by, it grew to be a gold mine and precious stones and at the time of the old death, no one doubted that the mysterious box had made these twenty years Uncle Jerry never re- to his wealth, except to remark, with a smile to a friend, that "the box held something that would his relations remember him a while."

these years, the box had never been beyond the of his hand. Once a month, rain or shine, Uncle went to the city, taking the box along. From such actions grew all sorts of rumors, but Uncle Jerry smiled and said nothing. He always shut himself room for days, after his return, counting his money, it was said. In the meantime, Uncle Jerry on the fit of the land, each of the relatives vieing each other to please the old man, who proved to be a hard taskmaster.

grew older, he ruled the whole Sloan family with a iron, and small wonder if they grew to dislike the old man, who only rewarded their best to please him with a smile of scorn. The relatives quarreled among themselves. Sloan accused his brother John of trying to influence the old man in his favor, when he gave him the and all the rest sneered when Aunt Sue kept one whole summer and gave "Dear Uncle a handsome leather chair. Then Cousin Emily with her own hands an "enlarged crayon" of the old man. True, her effort was unappreciated, and Uncle Sloan ordered the "grinning effigy" taken from the offending picture was hung in the prim parlor, to the secret delight of the other relatives. Things must end, and at last Uncle Jerry died, and with much pomp and ceremony. The next day he gathered together to open the mysterious box, which lay upon a table, beneath the smiling picture of the old man.

was an important look on the face of the lawyer who took the key and inserted it in the lock. The relation blared the mysterious box. The mystery of the box was to be revealed and the excitement was the heavy lid moved slowly backward; a large package wrapped with white paper and tied with a stout string. Written on the paper were these words: "I wish the contents of this package equally among my sorrowing relatives and my old friend Jerry Sloan."

JERRY SLOAN." The heirs commenced to unwrap the package with hands. The heirs looked at him a trifle suspiciously. At last, the last scrap of paper fell to the floor, revealing an enormous flask of golden brown

Jerry's picture seemed to smile in diabolical way on the astonished group

SARA ISAMAN.

### MR. LAMB'S LAPSE.

of a mistake in the "Journal." Mr. Lamb of the supposed he was to give the oration on the Day, and came to Altoona for that purpose. He was to speak somewhere on that day, but where, and, seeing the announcement in the "Journal," supposed it was here. He came down on the train before he discovered his mistake. He soon train.—[Thayer (Kan.) News.]

### A TRICK WITH A WATCH.

"Will someone be kind enough to let me have a watch? Thank you! I take this sheet of paper (a page of newspaper) and make a cornucopia, in which I place the watch. But how is this? The watch has disappeared. I unroll the sheet of paper, and nothing can be seen of the timepiece. Fortunately I possess a sprig of the Australian watch tree, which I insert in a flower pot; to give it a chance to root, I will cover it up with a simple cover, made of paper. So! Before long, your watch will be found clinging to the root of this little sprig. There! I return the watch with many thanks. It will be found quite intact."

This splendid trick can be done with very little preparation. The newspaper used for the cornucopia is not a plain sheet of paper, but a sort of bag made by pasting half a sheet of newspaper to the sheet, leaving the top



open. When the cornucopia is being made, begin at the corner of the top of the bag, and the double sheet of paper will give you a division (see W in Fig. I) which can be pressed to one side or the other. The performer slips the watch into the pocket R, and the watch has disappeared when the sheet of paper is unfolded. But how can we get the watch to cling to the flower?

Fill a flower pot loosely with dry earth, not quite to the rim, and make a hole in the center. Any sprig is fitted with a hook made of wire (see Fig. II) and stuck into the ground close to the center hole. Taking up the sheet of newspaper with the watch in the pocket, the performer turns it in such a way that the opening of the bag is toward the flower pot, the watch slides into the hole in the center, indicated by the arrow in Fig. III. The performer folds the sheet of paper as shown in Fig. IV, and sticks A and B together (see Fig. V.) This cover is laid aside and the watch tree sprig is planted in the flower pot, at the same time the ring of the watch is hooked to the little sprig. Then the plant is covered with the paper cover, which is removed immediately, the sprig is pulled out of the ground with the watch hanging to it.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN LAUGH.

God's greatest gift to man was the laugh. Without it the human race would have swept itself to death or exterminated itself long ago. Pathos is beautiful. Tragedy is absorbing. But both pathos and tragedy are instantly routed by the laugh. Laughter has sunshine in it. It is warm. Learned men have searched for the secret of life. What is it but good humor? That's the secret of life being worth living. What sunshine is to

earth good humor is to man. Take the smile and the laugh away and it would be the end of man. Men can't fight while they enjoy a joke. Death himself recoils from the laugh. The man in a good humor has an enormous advantage over the man who is angry. Anger is dark. Bitterness is filled with shadow. Intolerance is grim and black. Prejudice is blind.

Good humor—with the smile and the laugh—is the sunshine in which objects are plain and distortion disappears, and wherein phantoms become nothing. One reason for America's greatness is that above all it is a nation that laughs. There have been gay peoples and frivolous nations, but gayety and frivolity are strangely akin to melancholy. That gay Germany whose national happiness is expressed in song, is clouded by melancholy. Sadness pervades the temperament of Germania. And frivolous France, how tragic she becomes—how desperately tragic! The great American laugh is another thing. Investigate the American national laugh, and there's a sound, practical something behind it. It is never a forced laugh. It is healthy, vigorous, spontaneous. Empires and powers have crumbled and gone to pieces in solemn seriousness and gloomy grandeur, while Uncle Sam, with a joke on his lips, forges ahead.—[Dewey Post.]

### THE SUN: IS IT HEAVEN?

What is the physical geography of the sun? Has it mountains, lakes, and rivers? Has it trees, and shrubs, and flowers? Has it variegated landscapes of hill, and copse, and valley? Has it bending heavens of luminous light, and rainbow tints of gorgeous beauty? Has it peerless cities of smiling grandeur, inhabited by noble denizens of angelic goodness, with all the graces and fascinations of human personalities, with loving hearts, pure lives, and joyous, aspiring souls? I believe it has all of these, and more than I could paint with all the glowing sweep of fancy or the gorgeous flowers of rhetoric. It is like our earth, only more beautiful, more glorious, and more divine.

I contend, therefore, that the sun is inhabited. There are no waste places in the universe, and nature is ever economic of space and power. Great and brilliant worlds were never made simply to be burned up for the benefit of a few little, insignificant worlds like ours.

The planets are human hatcheries, and the suns the places of their maturity and perfection. The worlds are God's human nurseries, and the suns His perennial orchards of eternal life and fruition. I believe that souls are born in this world, that this is their first theater of action, and where they take on the habiliments of earth-dust or star-dust, for all things originally came from the sun, and will finally return to the sun. The seed that is planted here will ripen in the brighter realms of the sun. In other words, the earth and planets are the birthplaces and nurseries of human souls. They have their origin in the divine miracle of earth life; they are the product of planetary forces. Man's body is the visible manifestation of invisible atoms and forces, woven around an invisible, spiritual body. And when the visible manifestations drop away into their invisible elements, the soul asserts its eternal energy and soars away to the central source of all light and life.—[G. W. Warder, in Book-lovers Magazine.]

## PON-SETTA

*Nature's True Embellisher*

*Skin Food and Powder Combined.*

To the eye the effect is similar to that of powder; but, unlike powder, it does not become streaked or rub off and its presence cannot be detected. It imparts a youthful, velvety complexion at once. If applied before going out, PON-SETTA will prevent sunburn, tan, freckles, chapping, etc.

For sale by all druggists; or sent post-paid in disguised wrapper for 50c in stamps or P. O. Money Order.

**ANITA CREAM & TOILET CO.,**  
Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

I rent at \$2 per month—repair at reasonable rates and sell on easy terms

### Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines

Call, write or telephone and I'll give you full particulars

Tel. Peter 5271

**A. C. HERRICK**

507 S. Spring St.

### NEW HOTEL FOR MAIN STREET.

rine street, will tend to make it a business thoroughfare. It is located a short distance south of Pier avenue, and is in the line of present expansion at Ocean Park.

### For Six Months.

For the six months ending June 30, 1903, the total number of building permits issued in this city was 1790. The improvements authorized

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Permits	Amount.
48	\$ 62,511
33	45,390
40	162,439
62	140,760
56	126,955
46	192,926
45	159,888
7	20,550
27	29,609
64	\$341,028







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amounted to



# Care of the

*By a Staff Writer.*

*Compiled for The Times.*

### Ocean Park.

## New Industry For Pasadena.

### Southern California Cherries.

### A Step Ladder.

### Big Flour Mills.

### Piano Making in California.

Deciduous Fruits in Southern California.

### About Strawberries for Rheumatism.

OINTMENT  
 Salicylic acid  
 50 grams.  
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# Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

## PRACTICAL HYGIENE. By a Staff Writer.

The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are purely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are received by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the magazine section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send full names and addresses, which will not be published, or to others, without the consent of the writers.

### About Strawberries for Rheumatism.

HERE was published last week in this department a communication from a Los Angeles man, who had cured himself of rheumatism by living almost entirely on strawberries. In commenting on this communication the Times said:

It is not probable that the strawberry has any specific curative action on rheumatism, apart from the fact that it is an acid fruit. However, the strawberry has some peculiar qualities, as shown by the fact that some people are unable to eat the berry, because when they do so they break out in a rash.

A curious coincidence there was received a few days ago from a Philadelphia correspondent the following communication on the strawberry cure for rheumatism, which it is shown that the secret of the efficacy of the strawberry as a cure for rheumatism lies in the fact that it contains salicylic acid. It would be interesting to know if any other fruits also contain this acid and are beneficial in this ailment. Doubtless any acid fruits would be useful in case of rheumatism, although perhaps to a lesser degree than in strawberries. Lemons have often been recommended for this ailment. They should, however, be used in moderation, as the lemon is more of a medicine than a food. The strawberry is certainly a pleasant form of medicine, and fortunately they may be obtained in this section every month in the year, and for the winter part of the year are quite reasonable in price. We have some more experiences from those who have tried this remedy.

It should be remembered that minerals cannot be assimilated by the system when taken in the form of pills. Medicinal preparations of iron are worthless. It might as well swallow iron filings, yet iron may be obtained from some of the fruits and vegetables, and where may also be found all other remedies needed for health.

There ought to be a run on the local strawberry market now on. If a thousand readers of this department should each conclude to live on strawberries for a month, there would not be many berries left in Southern California for export. Of course the berry should be in its natural state, without sugar or milk. Care should be taken to ascertain that they have not been treated with sewage water, and it is well to wash all berries before eating them in water containing a little lemon juice. Following is the communication referred to. Strawberries are now at their height. Delicious for a millionaire and cheap enough for a beggar, appear on every table, and it is no less profitable to eat them. For strawberries are a cure for rheumatism. It is a well-known fact that Linnaeus, the great naturalist, by eating an abundance of strawberries cured himself of rheumatism. It is also a well-known fact that strawberries have been considered an excellent household remedy for rheumatism for many years. Now an English chemist comes forth and, analyzing strawberries, proves them to contain salicylic acid—the acid which the remedy for acute rheumatism that has been prescribed generally since 1838. This led the Lancet, the noted English medical journal, to a recent issue:

The strawberry season is at hand, and this delicious fruit is not without its advocates as to its advantage for rheumatism. Indeed, some have gone the length to say that strawberries may not only be taken with advantage by the rheumatic and gouty, but even with disadvantage. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, however, that in the strawberry the presence of salicylic acid, which is, of course, a specific in acute rheumatism, is definitely established.

The strawberry, from time immemorial, has been considered a remedy for rheumatism among the people of the East and England, but English and American physicians inclined to sneer at the curative properties of the fruit. By scientists the strawberry's claims have been considered as on a plane with those of, say, sulphur and molasses to purify the blood, or sage tea to conquer colds, and of peppermint to relieve dyspepsia. Now, however, that salicylic acid, the great rheumatism specific, has been found in the strawberry, it is necessary for the scientists, hanging back, to admit that the people were right in their medicinal properties to this pleasant fruit.

The naturalist, cured himself of rheumatism by eating strawberries 150 years ago. His cure, being widely known, made the strawberry popular as a medicine for rheumatic people. Even before that time, though, the strawberry had been pretty well established. Carrots of the cure of Linnaeus:

A great naturalist had now contracted an acute rheumatism, similar in the poignancy of its pains, to the way of life rendered some such disorder all the more terrible, for he neglected every rule of health in his daily life and continuous study of nature. So he had to depend on charity for his support. Housed wretchedly, tramping the fields

in all weathers, going in wet clothes day and night, he found himself finally a prey to rheumatism in its acutest form.

"He had heard many a housewife claim that the strawberry's acid juices were a cure for rheumatism, and he now decided that he would give this cure a trial. The season being midsummer, the fruit was plentiful, and plentifully Linnaeus ate of it. He consumed strawberries morning, noon and night. His breakfast was composed of strawberries exclusively, and at dinner and supper they formed the chief part of the repast. A plate of them, furthermore, lay always by his bedside, and every little while he would reach over and swallow two or three. From the beginning the strawberry treatment benefited Linnaeus; in due course it cured him completely. It is true that during his life thereafter he would now and then suffer some slight rheumatic twinges, but he found these always to yield readily to the strawberry."

"Salicylic acid is not present in strawberries in large doses. It would be impossible to eat enough strawberries to bring on salicylic acid poisoning. But this beneficial drug is in the fruit, working more powerfully, maybe, for its infinitesimal proportions, and any chemist may isolate it by means of a careful analysis.

"The good qualities of salicylic acid are manifold. Perla, in 1838, discovered it, and since that time it has been prepared artificially on a very large scale. Either alone or in the form of its sodium salt it is the physician's best remedy for acute rheumatism. It possesses very powerful antiseptic properties. Added in small quantities to fluids containing bacteria, it causes these bacteria to cease propagating; and added in larger quantities it kills the bacteria altogether. A little salicylic acid will keep milk from souring. A weak solution of it will prevent decomposition in skins previous to their tanning. It will also keep butter fresh and sweet for months in the hottest weather.

"Salicylic acid applied externally to warts removes them. Its crystals powdered and inhaled like snuff relieve hay fever. In headache, and also in several less common disorders, the remedy is used with good results by physicians.

"In many old almanacs and receipt books strawberry recipes for the cure of rheumatism and gout are to be found. These recipes urge the use of the fresh fruit, but at the same time admit that preserved strawberries are only a little less potent than the fresh in medicinal properties. The following recipes are from 'The Guild Hall Year Book,' published in 1783:

"To cure the rheumatism—Take fresh strawberries, boil in water and store in air-tight jars. This is good in the winter.

"In the season of strawberries eat raw, for rheumatism and gout, as many as you can, and it is best to eat most in the morning.

"A pleasant drink for the rheumatic is the compressed juice of the strawberry, diluted in two parts of water. Take a small wineglass every hour."

### Neuralgia and Malaria.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following suggestions as to the cause of neuralgia, and a remedy for malaria:

"I have suffered the pains of neuralgia and encountered and cured it in others. I differ with you materially both as to its cause and remedy. It is, in my opinion, only an effect of malarial poisoning, and can be cured only as is malaria. I have spent years in malarial countries, from New Jersey to the Isthmus of Panama, including months in the Dismal Swamp, and the rice belt of Georgia. This is certainly a field large enough to give malaria and its concomitant neuralgia. For forty years I have kept in use only one remedy for either one of the troubles, viz.: Twenty grains of quinine to a half pint of liquor, using it in tablespoonful doses, once a day, to three times a day in acute cases. It is infallible, and I have never found anything else to do the work. This constitutes one-half grain doses, almost, as there are thirty-five tablespoonfuls to the half-pint. These are but minute doses, but the medicinal properties being in solution are immediately effective. This remedy is equally effective in cases of the grip, which in my opinion is but a malarial cold. I have kept my employees in the tropics entirely free from malarial troubles by this treatment."

When quinine is taken for malaria, like other drugs and stimulants, it must be taken in constantly increasing doses to produce the same effect, and the after effects of quinine are injurious, causing deafness and headaches, besides. As in the case of other drugs, this does not remove the cause, but merely temporarily removes the effects. The cause of malaria is bad blood, caused by bad air, and the way to cure it is by careful attention to diet and by sweating. For quinine substitute the bitter pomelo liquor, as previously suggested in this department. Take a fair-sized pomelo, slice it up, peel, seeds and all, pour a quart of boiling water on it, and take a tumblerful three times a day.

### Climate and Catarrh.

A SALT LAKE CITY correspondent sends the following: "Noticing in The Times of the 14th inst. a communication wherein a lady asks if there is any relief for partial deafness caused from catarrh, I will say there is. It is as you say, namely, that the catarrhal affections must be first removed, but the most skilled doctors to be found can do little more than check the progress of the disease. It slowly but surely preys upon the entire system, and injures or destroys one or more of the natural senses.

"The remedy I refer to is the climate of that section

of the United States declared by the general government as being the most favorable for people so afflicted, and takes in the States of Idaho, Utah, eastern Nevada, and part of Arizona, giving the cities of Boise and Salt Lake as favorable in the highest degree. Deposits of phlegm upon the sidewalks of this city are as hard to find as thrown away half dollars. The city is otherwise clean, and exceedingly healthy. Six weeks residence in the city brings about a cure in many cases.

"We have not heard of one person who has not been either entirely cured or nearly so, and we have met hundreds who claimed to be practically useless from its effects. That languid feeling soon disappears, and while a person cannot hope to regain in full the sense of hearing or other, it is nevertheless stayed and improved. The writer was a victim of catarrh."

There is no doubt that the Rocky Mountain region referred to by the correspondent is an excellent climate for invalids, especially those who suffer from such diseases as catarrh, consumption and asthma. For most people suffering from diseases of lungs the climate is better than the coast region of California, but good, dry, bracing climates may be found in the mountain regions of Southern California, away from the coast, at elevations of from 2000 to 6000 feet above the sea.

### Breaking the Tobacco Habit.

W. L. M. writes from Pomona as follows: "Can you give, through your valued columns, any hints that will be of aid to an inveterate smoker in trying to reduce his tobacco, or to stop all. I use from eight to twelve cigars daily, and am greatly reduced in flesh and nervous. Have tried a number of times to leave off the weed, but the effect causes much nervous strain. Occupation is indoors, with little time for fresh air exercise. Any suggestion that may be offered will be highly appreciated by myself, and perhaps many others in like position."

A few months ago the following suggestion on this subject was reproduced in this department from Medical Talk:

"If a man has lost his will there is nothing left but to lock him up and put him under the will of others. However, if there is a little will power left, I would advise the man to quit tobacco as formerly recommended in Medical Talk:

"Use no tobacco, before 10 a.m. Continue this two weeks. Then use no tobacco before 1 p.m. Continue this two weeks. Then use no tobacco before 4 p.m. Continue this two weeks. Then, if tobacco is used moderately the rest of the day, I do not think any one will suffer from its use.

"But if you wish to be wholly rid of it, cut it off. That is the only way to get rid of it. There is no antidote for tobacco. All of the so-called antidotes contain tobacco, else they would not be antidotes at all.

"Tobacco is not such a bad thing after all, if it is used in moderation. It is the excessive use of tobacco that makes it so harmful."

To this the editor of "Care of the Body" department would add: Begin with a fast of a couple of days. You will have little or no desire for tobacco during that period, and this will give your system a rest, and then adopt the no-breakfast plan, taking in the morning a glass of hot water and a spoonful of lemon juice, or if you are not satisfied with that, a cup of weak tea or coffee. You will have little or no desire for tobacco during the forenoon, and so much time will be gained, while your general health will be improved. Again, see that your meals consist of mild non-stimulating food, avoiding all condiments. This will make it much easier for you to go without tobacco. For instance, after a bowl of milk and crackers, without sugar, there is little craving for tobacco, whereas, after a heavy meal of stimulating food, the craving is overpowering on part of those who are regular smokers. Never eat a morsel between meals, but drink plenty of distilled water. Under no circumstances smoke until an hour after eating. Sleep with your bedroom windows open. Take a good sweat once a week. Smoke the cheaper varieties of cigar, which contain much less nicotine, and do not smoke more than two-thirds of the cigar. Most of the nicotine accumulates near the mouth end.

By following these directions you should easily be able, within a few months, to cut yourself down say to one mild cigar after lunch, and a couple—or better still, one—in the evening, which would not particularly harm you. It is also an excellent plan about every three months to stop smoking entirely for a week or ten days, so as to give the system a chance to rest.

### White Flour.

THE following significant comment on the food value of white flour is from "What to Eat:"

"The editor of What to Eat had an interesting and instructive lesson in the much-discussed question of the nutritive value of white flour recently. The lesson was not given by the white-aproned divinity who presides over a domestic science school. It was not found in the literature scattered by the breakfast food and whole-wheat flour manufacturers. With these lessons we are all familiar. No director of a domestic science school and no student of modern dietetics fails nowadays to admit the superiority of the whole-wheat flour over the less nutritious, finely-ground white flour.

"This particular lesson in the food value of white flour was imparted by the animal keeper at Ringling Bros.' circus, and the interesting thing about it was that he did not know he was elucidating some great dietetic

est. (An extract.) The only way in the marketing of the product of the Rocky Mountains is the rapid growth of the Coast. The mining, commerce and manufacturing of all the Pacific States while in 1900 the clearings of the Coast were more than \$1,000,000,000, and in 1901 more than \$250,000,000. The Chicago of the Pacific Coast is of 11,000. At present the population is 10,000, and the bank clearings are \$2,683,927, or more than the clearings of the Coast banks in 1892.

The States government is expending \$1,000,000 in the best deep-sea harbor in the opening of the Isthmian canal. Some one of the leading seaports of the world means that plans will be made in time and in large numbers, and existing connections will be perceptible degree."

### in Southern California.

are extracts from an address delivered before the 28th annual convention of the Southern California Fruit Growers' Association.

aid by persons who are not present. It is not adapted to decision. It is a broad statement not borne out by certain lines of decision. It is a severe blow during the long series of dry winters; and it is safe or not safe to plant, but it only shows that we are never to make a success of it. Years ago, large profits were made in the South. This stimulus was set to the trees, and adapted to grow under conditions. This same blunder is being made today. It is a part of the growing, in all countries. However, the South as a whole, is not as rich as compared with the North. We must admit that we fall short in making a summer, and produce a fruit-growing district.

small areas in some of the valleys, we cannot produce cherries, those grown in the North, and after the bulk of that luscious fruit, after having grown up in the Sacramento Valley, I have to see, and better flavored peaches than those of the North. It has been the habit of peaches here, from the North. This might lead us to think that this good enough for that purpose. We are, that at the price offered by more money raising other crops, we, getting tired of this order of business in connection with the and urging farmers to plant certain peaches, at the same time, offering higher prices than they have been. These same men claim that the grade of canning peaches in order to get grades put up in the North, ability to produce the goods.

regions of certain parts of Southern California famous for their fine apples. Mountain valleys have long enjoyed a connoisseur from the Michigan that the apples grown at Julian are never tasted, we cannot help think fruit belt really runs across us. A few miles west of this and within the Pacific Ocean are found large areas of fruit mature several weeks before in any other part of the State devoted to fruit growing. Numerous varieties of deciduous fruit growing in the mentioned. There are also have prevented the development of the South further than it is at present. The high price at which suitable percentage of the lands which now almost would grow deciduous fruit when alfalfa hay sells for twice as much as deciduous fruit districts, and crops of hay can be cut and cured with little incentive to grow deciduous fruit, an expensive crop to handle, than are ordinarily obtained from crops of deciduous fruits."

creamery, which has only been in existence a few months, is now supplying the Hotel Sanatorium, and the Glenwood Hotel a steadily increasing private coming to Los Angeles.

is so unanimous in Serbia that the government has prohibited meetings and all suspicious characters.

board. Housed wretchedly, tramping the fields

are good. Some outside acreage is changing hands which will be cut up into smaller ranches for suburban homes, and some is bought as a speculative investment. Under ordinary circumstances such investments should be good ones. The demand for residence properties continues great, and lots in well-located new tracts, and some in tracts that are not so well located, continue to find purchasers.

Conventions Hall. The Times of recent date "Bob" had a communication, partly humorous and partly serious, in the nature of a plea for consideration of the construction of the proposed convention hall.

SHAMPOO—DANDRUFF CURE. A case: I paid of calamine water and of a mixture thoroughly up and washed it well into the skin of the head in several waters.

MENT FOR SCANT EYEBROWS. The mixture thoroughly up and washed it well into the skin of the head in several waters.

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## Real

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verside. Company has completed the block lying between Pine, Thirtieth, and Riverside, and has handsome modern lots and offer them for sale.

LDERS ARCHITECTS OF WORK IN NE, and Completed in the City—Hotel, Business Blocks and represented.

dings completed as follows:

were dwellings, additions, buildings begun were being built, the remainder as follows:

Month. The last issue of the City Survey, was 464. The total aggregated one three-story, five two-story, five single, 140; four three-story, 160; seventy-five, 254; and a half, 176 single, 183,487; one frame, 32,005; 26,545; ninety

ber of permits authorized, 251,467. ber of permits authorized, 251,467.

classification permits: nts. Amount.

48 \$ 62,511 23 45,320 40 162,432 62 140,760 56 126,955 146 122,326 45 158,888 7 20,550 27 29,609

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truths that would be of particular interest to the 'patent-roller process' millers. It was while in front of the cage of the hippopotamus that the editor of What to Eat ventured to inquire:

"What do you feed him?"

"Bread," said the keeper.

"What kind of bread?" was asked.

"Rye and whole wheat."

"Don't you feed him any white-flour bread?"

"No. There's no nutrition in it. He won't touch it." The interest and curiosity of the What to Eat man were excited. He pursued the same line of inquiry at other animal cages, always with the same response. The keeper would not feed them white-flour bread. There was no nourishment in it. They wouldn't touch it, anyway. When we reached the cage of the polar bear we thought, here is a cold-blooded animal, who lives partly on meats. It is not so important what kind of bread is fed to him. But the report of the keeper was the same. He wouldn't even feed white-flour bread to this chilly quadruped from the northern seas. He had cold feet, to be sure, and he liked to sit on chunks of ice, but when it came to bread he wanted something with nourishment in it—something that created animal heat and strength.

"Of course the millers will claim they are not making patent roller-process white flour for hippopotami and polar bears. If there is no nutrition in white-flour bread for these animals in Ringling Bros.' circus, how can it nourish the human body?"

#### A Health Journal.

PUBLICATIONS devoted to hygiene have become quite numerous of late in the United States. It is a fact not generally known to the average reader that a majority of these publications have some ulterior object in view. Thus, one of them is devoted to the exploiting of a certain variety of syringe for giving enemas, another advocates a preparation made of raw blood, others are intended to back up some scheme of physical culture, and so forth. However, they contain much excellent matter on hygienic subjects, and undoubtedly accomplish much good. A prominent monthly hygienic magazine which is owned by the proprietors of one of the most widely advertised patent medicines never makes any reference to that article, but is among the best of the hygienic publications of the country. The widespread and constantly increasing popularity of the "Care of the Body" department of The Times is undoubtedly largely due to the fact that it is absolutely free from any connection with any particular school of medicine, system of cure, proprietary food, remedy or appliance.

A new applicant for public favor is the "California Journal of Health," which is said to have been removed from New York to Los Angeles. It is a publication of thirty-two pages, and that it is neatly printed goes without saying, as the mechanical work was done at the Times-Mirror Company job office. The editor says:

"No proposals for the publication of paid matter in the reading columns of the Journal of Health will be considered at any price, as the interests of readers alone are consulted."

"Careful examination is made before publication, and endorsements, when deserved, are given without cost, hence are free from bias. No prejudice animates our investigation, and the result is given, whether favorable or unfavorable to the subject examined into. Paid puffs have no place in these columns."

These are commendable remarks. On turning to the reading matter, however, one finds it difficult to reconcile these statements with the contents of the publication. There are four important articles in the number, each occupying nearly a page. The first of these is a "write-up" of a certain cereal food, of which a display advertisement appears on the cover page. The article winds up as follows:

"Having demonstrated its superiority from these various standpoints, and passed the most searching ordeals of the laboratory, we consider we are conferring a benefit upon our readers by calling attention to the excellence of this cereal food preparation. And we consider that its high food value and intrinsic merits justify entitling it to the unqualified editorial endorsement of the Journal of Health."

The second article is a "write-up" of a certain sanitary laundry recently opened in Los Angeles. The article closes as follows:

"It is, indeed, a great pleasure for us to be able to bestow upon the 'Sanitary Laundry' the unqualified commendation and unreserved editorial endorsement of the Journal of Health."

The third article is a "write-up" of a certain co-operative insurance company, of which a display advertisement appears on the first cover page. The article concludes as follows:

"Any benefit this order may receive from this report is wholly incidental, and in no manner concerns us, as the above facts are given for the protection and guidance of those who rightfully look to the editorial department of the Journal of Health for honest and unbiased information and well-being, and other topics of kindred interests naturally associated with the same."

The fourth article is a "write-up" of a certain electrical device for the curing of disease. The article concludes as follows:

"Having by most painstaking efforts fully proved its effectiveness, we do not hesitate to editorially commend it to every reader of the Journal of Health. It is unique in conception, admirable in construction, and beyond adverse criticism in practical use. The 'Electrical' is eminently deserving of recognition from the medical profession, and is equally worthy of commendation from every health publication in the land."

Now, all these articles are undoubtedly paid for, while they do not purport to be advertising. As stated, it is difficult to reconcile such articles with the announced policy of the publication.

This, however, is not all—or the worst. On the first

cover page is printed a coupon with blanks for name and address, beneath which is the following statement:

"This coupon entitles you to free report concerning the purity of any food product, a free report as to the trustworthiness of any proprietary medicine, a medical institute or curative treatment, free medical advice for any disease or complaint, and if necessary a personal consultation with one or more of the best physicians in Los Angeles."

The idea of offering to tell people what foods, proprietary medicine, medical institutes or curative treatments are "pure" or "trustworthy" is manifestly a powerful club to hold over the heads of those who may not see the advantages to be gained by advertising in the columns of a publication. That in an intelligent community like Los Angeles, any person should venture to offer free medical advice for any disease or complaint, and if necessary a personal consultation with one or more of the best physicians in Los Angeles, all in exchange for a coupon cut from a 15-cent journal is certainly legitimate cause for astonishment. Surely the editor of the "Journal of Health" must have underestimated the intelligence of the people of Los Angeles, or is he, perhaps, encouraged by the large number of pretenders who successfully fish for suckers in this city? It would be interesting to know the names of the "one or more of the best physicians in Los Angeles" whose services are thus offered practically gratis.

Otherwise the publication contains a number of extracts of articles on hygienic matters, some of which are valuable and interesting, while others are otherwise. Among the latter is the statement that two pounds of potatoes contain as much nutriment as 13 pounds of turnips. Now, potatoes contain 20 per cent. refuse, and 62½ per cent. water, leaving 17½ per cent. as food. Turnips contain 30 per cent. refuse and 63 per cent. water, leaving 7 per cent. for food. In other words, in 100 pounds of potatoes there are 17½ pounds of available food, and in 100 pounds of turnips, 7 pounds, therefore 2 pounds of potatoes are equivalent not to 13, but to 5 pounds of turnips. Prof. Atwood of the State Department of Agriculture, gives the value per pound, in calories, of potatoes at 295, and of turnips at 120, which almost exactly agrees with the above estimate. It is strange to find a grossly misleading statement in a hygienic publication which claims to be "the recognized American authority on all matters pertaining to hygiene and sanitation."

#### Trying it on.

A WOMAN correspondent writes to the editor of this department, addressing him as "Dear Doctor," referring to a recent reply to a correspondent who inquired about rupture, and proceeds to tell at considerable length about the skill of a certain rupture specialist of Los Angeles, who is said to cure every case he undertakes to treat. The correspondent says "she does not want her name published." She need not be afraid. Neither her name nor that of the wonderful doctor will see the light of these columns. If he is a reputable physician, the special advertising columns following this department are open to him, at rates that may be ascertained at the business office of The Times.

This woman correspondent must have very peculiar ideas about The Times and of the editor of this department if she supposed for a minute that such a piece of raw advertising would be permitted to appear except as paid matter.

#### A Unique Publication.

A "STUFFED CLUB FOR EVERYBODY" is a unique little monthly publication issued by Dr. J. H. Tilden at Denver. It is something on the line of Hubbard's "Phyllis," but is mainly devoted to the discussion of hygienic subjects, which are treated in terse and vigorous fashion. Following is an extract from "Hints on Food" in the June number:

"Cooked food is devitalized. The heat changes what is known as vital force into other forces. Then when food is placed in combination with condiments, and in ridiculous combinations with each other, we have the climax of our haphazard so-called scientific cooking, with its load of sickness and premature death."

"Good foods are combined in such a way as to force them to be indigestible, whereas if left in their natural state they are wholesome and agreeable."

"For example, take the leaf vegetables. When they are cooked in fat they are rendered not only indigestible, but poisonous; when they are cooked in water and salt, drained, and then mixed with flour, starch, egg and all sorts of dressings they are made inert as to nutrition, but on account of the dressing, a stomach demoralizer. If these foods are cooked by steam, in their own juices, then dressed in a reasonable and sensible way, retaining all the native juices, they will be nutritious and wholesome. Don't dress anything with cooked-up flour. If the people who are to eat it have good stomachs, they will not retain them, and if they have bad ones, they will be made uncomfortable, and non-interesting by such food."

"Foods cooked and combined so as to render them indigestible force indigestion, which is followed by the elimination of the gases of decomposition. These gases are highly poisonous and precipitate the victim of them into a cholera morbus, pneumonia, apoplexy, heart failure."

"The poisoning arising from the absorption of gas eliminated because of indigestion manifests itself in many many ways. Nervousness is a name that covers a multitude of sins. All sorts of pains and catarrhal inflammations; the dried-up, bronzed and parchment-appearing skins we see on women who would be good looking if their abominable style of eating could be changed; homeliness in all its forms; skin blemishes, such as freckles, moths, pimples, muddy, greasy, bronzing and everything else homely, come from food that should not enter the

(CONTINUED ON THIRTY-FIRST PAGE.)

## Every Woman Should Read THE CARE OF THE BODY

(CONTINUED FROM THIRTIETH PAGE.)

"Most wonderful preparation in the world."—Anna Field.

"Does more for my complexion and form than I have ever used."—Anna Field.

Thousands of Testimonials.



All speak in the terms of

Dr. Charles' Flesh Food.

have used it as being the only preparation that will out with firm, healthy flesh, thin cheeks, neck and

For Developing the Bust.

or restoring flabby breasts to their natural contour it has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

For Removing Wrinkles.

No woman should have wrinkles or crow's feet around eyes or mouth. Dr. Charles' Flesh Food removes like magic.

**SPECIAL OFFER.** The regular price of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food is \$1.00 a box. To introduce it into thousands of new homes we have decided to send two (2) boxes to all who answer this advertisement, and send us \$1.00. All packages are sealed in wrapper, postage prepaid.

**FREE.** A sample box—just enough to convince you of the great merit of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food—sent free for 10 cents, which pays for cost of box. We also send you our book, "Art of Massage," contains all the proper movements, illustrated, showing the face, neck and arms and full directions for developing the bust. Address

**DR. CHARLES CO.**  
19 Park Place - - - New York

Dr. Charles' Flesh Food will also be found on sale at Druggists' and department stores.

We are authorized by the proprietors to sell at prices. DEAN'S DRUG STORE, Corner Spring Street, Los Angeles.

**SUPERFLUOUS and BIRCH HAIR**

Removed by latest known scientific methods. No irritation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. In a few minutes. Call or address 216 S. Main Street. Office hours 2 to 4 p. m. Mornings and Sundays by appointment.

**OXYDONOL**

(NO DRUGS)

Nature's remedy for all curable diseases. We invite a thorough investigation into the merits of this instrument and our doing business. References if desired. Instruments in full catalogue free. CURATIVE APPLIANCE CO., 724 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

**Naud's ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC INSTRUMENT**

"SCHAFFER SYSTEM OF HEALING." Specialties—Every form of tuberculosis. Electric shock or pain. Electrified air inhalations for catarrh of lungs, trachea. Actinic rays (System Finson) for skin diseases, lupus, eczema, skin cancer, etc. Electric massage for poor circulation. Take West Ninth Street, between Ninth and Moore Sts. 688-689 West Ninth St., Los Angeles.

**PHOSPHORUS FOODS.**

**DISTILLED WATER** A Water of pure, sweet and delicious—not stale and flat, because only Still on the market that produces a serious effect. WHY? Send for booklet. It is free.

**THE ROSE STANDARD STILL CO.**  
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

**THE ELECTRIC CURE**  
For Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

Electric Light Baths with salt glow and massage, and Paraffin Electricity, and every kind of the most improved Electric appliances. See every office. Twenty years' practice.

**DR. W. J. DAWSON, Electro-Therapist.**  
218 South Broadway.

It is quite often remarked that the well-to-do have a corner on wealth, but also on homeliness. There are many sufferers among the well-to-do; of their lives are sensual; they live for the moment of their baser natures, and of course under such circumstances must be homely. The same article, the editor, referring to the difference between hunger and appetite, says: Every one should learn to know the difference between appetite and hunger. Hunger satisfied is a feast in the evening, stuffy and ridiculous; appetite is an insatiable desire. The victim to the next morning starved, with a feeling as though he had not had anything to eat for a month. People who are either sick or starving to death."

THE Sanitarian recently published a table showing mortality from pneumonia in twelve of the cities of the country:

	Population	Deaths from pneumonia
London	500,000	1260
Boston	118,421	191
Chicago	1,500,000	2550
St. Paul	250,000	280
Orleans	265,000	500
St. Louis	352,387	559
Philadelphia	1,200,000	2500
San Francisco	320,000	580
Los Angeles	102,479	128
New York City	3,400,000	9070
Baltimore	163,065	133
San Antonio	190,000	225

will be rather surprising to the average person to find Los Angeles behind such cities as St. Paul and Milwaukee in this respect. The editor attributes the difference to the influence of "cold and crowding," but in Los Angeles, cold nor crowding, although, of course, marked difference between the temperature at sunset and an hour after sunset. In other words, a greater difference here between the temperature at night and the day than east of the mountains. This may have something to do with the prevalence of Southern California is very rare, but there is a sharp contrast between the temperature in the sun and the shade. This is a danger of pneumonia. However, we are familiar with such cities as New York and Philadelphia, or even San Francisco, where subject to pneumonia should harden the body by plain food, wearing light clothing, taking cold baths and scrubbing the body.

QUESTIONS mention has been made in this department of the virtues of eucalyptus oil for external use. The London Mail recently published an article in which "an important discovery" is made by a German savant, which it is said will remove the danger from consumption. It is less than the inhalation of vapor from eucalyptus oil. The process is as follows:

Eucalyptus is mixed with sulphur and this mixture is then evaporated over a special alcohol lamp. The vapors inhaled are said to kill the tuberculosis bacilli. In some cases were kept day and night in the atmosphere until they showed signs of relief. It is stated that of 100 cases of tuberculosis, 60 were pronounced cured. This is probably an exaggeration, although such vapor would be likely to produce a cure, however, be used in conjunction with other means. Something of a similar kind was introduced by a physician in Los Angeles, who inhaled the fumes would be of the pure oil into a small basin and over the water under a cloth.

in Germany.

PATCH from Berlin announces that the authorities have begun an active campaign against quacks. It is added that in no other country there so many quacks of all sorts, and nowhere else are they so well known and well-to-do patients. If this is the United States is not a civilized country, there must indeed be an awful number of quacks in Emperor William's domain.

ing to make war against unscrupulous quacks should be taken in doing so not to the rights of conscientious teachers who are administering drugs, but base their diet, exercise, massage, bathing, and

following occurs in the course of an epidemic, arising from mental hallucinations of Breslau, Germany, a translation published by the Allenist and Neurologist.

different initial localizations lead to a certain stage of development, to a certain mode of origin that

between the sisters' Hospital and the city limits—a ride of only twenty minutes on the cars from the Convention Hall.

The Times of recent date "Box" and

the city limits—a ride of only twenty minutes on the cars from the Convention Hall.

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The Times of recent date "Box" and

the city limits—a ride of only twenty minutes on the cars from the Convention Hall.



























**FOR SALE**

**City Lots and Lands.**

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**FOR SALE--**

--THE--

**NEW TRACT,**  
**CULVER'S EAST HOLLYWOOD,**  
**ON A BEAUTIFUL KNOLL**  
**AT THE**  
**SOUTHEAST CORNER VERMONT AVENUE**  
**AND**  
**BENEFIT ST.**

**THREE CAR LINES--**

**15-MINUTE SERVICE**

**\* CAR PA**

**LARGE, CHOICE BUILDING LOTS**

--AT--

\$20- \$20- \$20- \$20- \$20-

\$20- \$20- \$20- \$20- \$20-

**AND UP.**  
**TERMS.**

**\$2 DOWN, \$6 PER MONTH.**  
**\$2 DOWN, \$6 PER MONTH.**

**THE TRYTON, BRAINE COMPANY,**  
**HAVE**  
**GRAVELED,**  
**GRAVELED,**  
**CURRED**  
**AND**  
**SIDEWALKED**  
**WITH CEMENT**

**ALL THE STREETS OF THE TRACT**  
**TAKE THE HOLLYWOOD CAR TOLLS**  
**AND GET OFF ON THE PROPERTY.**

==  
==

**ALEX. CURLEY,**  
**119 S. BROADWAY,**  
**STRONG & DICKINSON,**  
**128 E. BROADWAY.**

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==

**FOR SALE--BY PERRY H. CLARK.**

**WEST ADAMS STREET TRACT.**

Elegant 40-foot lots on Van Buran pl.  
between Adams st. and 27th, surrounded  
fine residences, at bargain prices for \$20 &  
\$1500 for west front, \$1500 for east front  
\$2500 building restriction. The cheapest high  
class property in the city.

**WEST ADAMS HEIGHTS**

Several lots were sold in this tract on  
tracts; these contracts are now matu-  
and we have several special bargains  
show you. If quick sale can be made,  
will never again have an opportunity  
buy a lot in this swell tract as cheap  
now, but you must act quickly.

—

**KINNEY HEIGHTS**

Come and let us tell you of the four  
vase homes to be erected at once at an  
exquisite cost of nearly \$20,000. Now is  
time to buy a lot cheap.

—

These choice residence tracts are my  
clarity.

WELB—Corser on Western ave. from  
east between Washington and Adams  
bargain at \$2000.

**PERCY H. CLARK,**  
324 Byrne Bldg.

**FOR SALE—**

**LOTS IN**  
**SOUTH WOODLAWN TRACT,**  
**EXTENDING FROM**  
**NEW MAIN TO SAN PEDRO**  
**AND**  
**8TH TO VERNON AVE.**  
**HIGHEST GROUND AND**  
**BEST LAID OUT TRACT IN**  
**THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF CITY.**  
**ONLY A FEW BLOCKS FROM PAV-**  
**STREET.**  
**MAPLE AVE. CAR LINE IS NOW E-**  
**STENDING THROUGH THE TRACT**  
**VERNON AVE.**  
**CARS WILL BE RUNNING BY JUL-**  
**Y.**  
**60 LOTS FRONTING ON NEW MAIN**  
**SIZES 20x110.**  
**300 ON WOODLAWN AVE.**  
**SIZES 20x110.**  
**TO AN ALLY.**

400 OTHERS.

**NO MORE EXPENDED IN STREET WORK.**

**LARGE 8-FOOT LOTS TO ALLEY**  
FROM 175' TRACT.

**WIDE ON EAST TERM.**

4 each.  
1 in two years,  
1 in two years,  
1 in three years.

**INTEREST AT 5 PER CENT.**

Go out today and examine these lots!  
Office corner of E. 8th and Main.  
Office on Tract, corner Main and Jefferson.  
Open today. 'Phone 6361.

**FOR SALE**

1000—The best corner, at head of Little R. 10x10.  
1000—The best corner on Washington near Main St. 50x10.  
1000—Main on E. 12th St. near St. Bernard, 42x10.  
1100—Chap Eighth st., near Cers., 25x10.  
1100—Glades ave. near Seventh st., 25x10.  
1200—25th st. near E. Eighth st., west Central, a corner.  
1200—25th st. near Maple ave., 25x10.  
1200—Vernont ave. near 25th st., 25x10.  
1200—24th st. near San Pedro st., 25x10.  
1200—Elendale Place near 25th st., 25x10.  
1200—W. 11th st., just east of Valencia 50 feet front.  
1200—25th st. near 25th st., at head of M. ave., 50x10 ft. alley.  
1200—25th st. near Vernon, 12x10.  
1300—On Bonnie Bess near Maryland, 27x10.  
1400—On E. Ninth st. near Wilson st., 25x10 small store.  
1500—On 2nd near Second st., 42x10 ft. alley.  
1600—One of the best corners on 12th st. west of Central, 40x10.  
1700—On Washington st. near Central, 12x10.  
1800—On 17th st., just east of Bush st., 12x10.  
1900—17th st. near Figueroa, 50x10.  
2000—Takes 1/2 lots on Ave. Hancock near 10th st., 12x10 each.  
2100—On 12th st. near Vermont, 42x10.  
2200—On 12th st. near St. Bernard ave., 50x10.  
2300—Sanctus st. near Washington st., 12x10.

115  
Home 202. **DOWEN & CHAMBERLIN,**  
Room 121 Douglas Bldg.

**FOR SALE**

**SEE TWO CHEAP LOTS,**  
A/ann 101 Tuesday.  
Level at 1st corner near War  
Terrace; 15 feet front; only \$25 each.  
**ARNER L. ROSS, Owner, 181 Siltman**















## LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

## LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

[illegible][illegible]







## MONEY TO LOAN—

[illegible]

scrip; any one holding any please  
locate with J. L. MOYSE, Summit,



























## SOCIETY.

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

numbers were rendered and light refreshments served.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cunningham entertained the young people of the Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening at their residence on Terrace boulevard. Various games were played and refreshments served.

Mrs. E. T. Partridge, Mrs. E. Y. Taylor, Misses Nettie Partridge, Anna Rockhill, Miriam Partridge and Lois Lehman, Rev. F. F. Johnson, Charles Partridge and Ned Lehman have gone to Bluff Lake for an outing.

Scott Boyd of Riverside was the guest of his father, John F. Boyd, for a few days last week.

Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Bruce have gone to Oceanside.

Mrs. E. G. Judson and son Harry have gone to Catalina for a few days, after which they will be joined by Mr. Judson and continue their trip north.

T. F. Morrison is sojourning at Pine Lake for the summer.

Miss May and Olive Cary made an overland trip to Oceanside, where they will spend the summer.

**Tropics.**

R. G. DOLLE entertained the right of way committee of the proposed electric road, Tuesday evening. He had waded L. C. Brand that the franchise, which the latter recently secured, would cost much more than was paid for it and it was in payment of this wage that he provided an oyster supper at Palm Villa. The house was beautifully decorated and on the table in the dining-room was a miniature street car line made wholly of flowers.

Otto P. Snyder was toastmaster and the following toasts added much to the pleasure and merriment of the evening: "Our Host, A. G. Doyle," by E. D. Goode; "Distinguished Guest, L. C. Brand," by Dwight Griswold; "The Ladies," L. C. Brand; "Tropics Valley," L. C. Brand; "Tropics and Glendale," John Hobbs; "Local Industries," Prof. Joseph Kirkham; "The Triumphs of Truth," G. Doyle; "The Prospective Boulevard," L. C. Goode; "The Nation's Birthday," G. F. Dutton; "The Land in which we Live," S. L. Bortick; "Covers were laid for eighteen and included the following guests, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Bortick, Mr. and Mrs. Otto P. Snyder, S. L. Bortick and Prof. Joseph Kirkham.

A pretty ceremony, solemnizing the marriage of Miss Mary E. Wilber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilber of Tropics, and Charles F. Fane of La Cañada, was performed at the residence of Rev. W. H. Hardy in Glendale, Tuesday morning. The ceremony was witnessed by immediate relatives only. Later the guests assembled at the home of the bride, on Park avenue, where a wedding breakfast was served. The table was a profusion of white roses with trailing ivy arranged in the center. The bride wore a gown of grey broadcloth, Mr. and Mrs. Fane departed for the North on an extended visit. Upon their return they will reside in La Cañada.

Edgar Ayres of San Francisco is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ayres of Park avenue.

C. Young of Bishop, Cal., was the guest of Samuel Sharpe, last week.

**Ventura.**

MRS. CHARLES GANDOLFO is visiting in Los Angeles.

Juan Camarillo is contemplating a European trip this summer.

Re-servator Grana was a Ventura visitor during the week.

Miss Blanche and her little son are visiting Ventura friends.

Mr. Ed Reilly spent the Fourth with friends in San Luis Obispo.

W. A. Hobson left for Los Angeles on Sunday.

Misses Dussie Hare, Bertha Barnard and Emma Charbon leave the coming week to attend the grand convalescence of P.A.C. club in San Diego.

Miss Mabel Morton, a former well-known teacher in the schools of this county, was married in Los Angeles on Wednesday to Frank Phelps of that city. Miss Dussie Hare of Ventura attended the wedding.

Mrs. J. M. Middleworth and children will spend the summer in Fillmore.

Mrs. D. A. Webster and children have returned from their San Francisco visit.

A. Gill of Springfield was a visitor in Ventura on Wednesday.

H. A. Wyman of Santa Barbara came down in his automobile Wednesday to visit with Ventura friends.

Frank Ribbins and wife attended the Elks' ball in Santa Barbara Tuesday. Mrs. Ribbins remained in the Channel City a few days to visit with friends.

Prof. William Thatcher of the Casa de Piedra School has gone to San Francisco for his summer vacation.

C. J. Elliott, the newly-elected City Clerk of Oxnard, was in Ventura during the week.

Joseph Archibute, a former well-known Ventura man, has resigned his position in San Francisco and will take a position with his father at the Court-house.

Prof. Alfred Tenny, the newly-elected principal of the High School, arrived from the North Monday. He will remove his family to Ventura in August.

Frank H. Sheldon has accepted the principalship of the San Luis Obispo

High School. Mr. Sheldon has been science teacher in the Fresno High School during the past year.

Mrs. George Johnson left Tuesday for Hanford to spend the summer with her husband, who is located there.

The Tuesday Club spent yesterday at Camp Comfort.

Virgil Sewell is visiting in Los Angeles, where he will spend his summer vacation.

Miss May Henning of the Hill school has gone to San Francisco to spend the summer.

Miss Dora Sewell is visiting with Santa Barbara friends.

Mrs. Clara Smith has returned from Asusa, where she has been teaching in the Citrus High School.

Mrs. James Chashin arrived Wednesday from Prescott, Arizona, and will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. McDonnell.

Judge J. C. Daly has returned from Sacramento.

Prof. Edgerton and family have returned from Montana to this city. Prof. Edgerton will teach North of the coming year.

Frank E. Jones visited Santa Barbara on Thursday evening in the capacity of district deputy of the encampment, I.O.O.F., to officiate at an installation of officers.

Mrs. Jarvis of Pasadena is a guest of Mrs. T. H. Jones.

Will A. Sheldon and wife of Asusa are visiting with the parents of Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Robinson.

Capt. Morry of Fresno and Oxnard was a visitor in Ventura the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stilt of Boulder, Colo., are guests of Mrs. N. J. Bond at the Bond Rancho near the Old Road.

G. Widrin has gone on a visit to San Diego relatives.

Robert M. Clarke and family have removed from Santa Paula to this city.

Mrs. Ed Canel and children and Miss Narcisse Sautou have arrived from Los Angeles and will occupy for the summer the Canel cottage at the foot of California street.

Miss Effie Bartlett has gone on a visit to Los Angeles.

Charles Woods has gone to Oregon for a summer vacation.

J. M. Kaiser left Friday for San Francisco to meet his daughter, Mrs. Mitchell.

**Lordsburg.**

MRS. ISABEL SMITH of Minneapolis is visiting at the home of J. Wilbur Anderson at San Dimas.

J. F. Cumberland and family of Highland Park have moved to their summer residence, Emerald Farm, at La Verne.

Frank H. Woolsey, who has been visiting Mrs. L. R. Cook, has returned to his home in Lancaster, Cal.

Prof. Franklin left on Wednesday for an extended fishing expedition on the G. H. Horton of Pasadena visited at the home of J. B. Billemer on Tuesday.

T. Keiser left on Monday for a visit to Washington and British Columbia.

S. W. Wilkerson and Miss Tillet of Newport Beach are visiting Mrs. A. R. Peck.

E. A. Beam of Malone, N. Y., has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kolha.

Mrs. C. M. Jones of San Dimas left on Monday with her son for Berkeley, where the latter will enter the university.

William Varner of Washington is visiting at the home of C. E. Straight at La Verne.

Miss H. Hostet is visiting her brother, Levi Hostet, in Los Angeles.

Percy Anderson of Los Angeles is visiting relatives in San Dimas.

Mrs. C. D. Nelson is visiting at the home of W. Herndon in Los Angeles.

**Duarte.**

ON WEDNESDAY Miss Anna Moore was united in marriage to William Kinney of Idaho, at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Whitman performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Frankie Mosher of Los Angeles is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wardall.

Mrs. May Wamsley of Glendora is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. R. Smith.

Walter Daniels of Hemet is visiting the family of W. R. Beardslee.

Rev. R. W. Cleland and family of Los Angeles are spending a few days at the home of Capt. W. W. Bacon before leaving for their old home in Kentucky, where they will in future reside. Their son Robert will enter Princeton University.

On Thursday afternoon the graduating class of the public school gave an entertainment, presenting the play "Lady of the Lake."

Mrs. Alvina Harrison of Pomona is visiting Mrs. R. M. Haydock.

Mrs. M. H. Moore and daughter, of Los Angeles were guests during the week of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gandolfo.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Rogers of Los Angeles spent part of last week with the family of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Carter gave a picnic in San Gabriel Canyon Sunday in honor of their brother, Prof. Carter, who is soon to leave for England. The party drove four miles up the cañon, where lunch was served under the trees.

**Monrovia.**

MRS. WINFIELD S. SMITH entertained at dinner the High School graduating class of '03, Friday evening, in honor of her son and daughter, Charles A. and Marie E., who were members of the class. The table was decorated with the class colors, pink

and green, pink carnations and similar colors. Dainty heart-shaped place cards, hand-painted in class colors, assisted the young people in finding their places, and these were retained as souvenirs. The dinner consisted of four courses, the class colors predominating throughout the entire menu. An enjoyable evening was afterwards passed in playing various games. This dinner was also given as a farewell to Miss Marie, who expects to leave shortly for Pittsburgh for an indefinite visit.

Mrs. Col. Dillman and Mrs. Plinn of Los Angeles were guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Loughhead last week.

Mrs. Gramp and Miss Martha Esberger will go to Coronado next week for a short visit at the seaside.

The marriage of Miss Anna Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Davies, to Frank Mullen, a young business man of Cedar Falls, Iowa, was solemnized at St. Andrew's Church, Pasadena, by Rev. Father Farrelly Tuesday morning. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the family. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party returned to the home of the bride's parents, White Oak avenue, where the wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen left Thursday morning for their home in Cedar Falls.

S. D. Savage has returned to Redlands, after a week spent in Monrovia. The Baptist Sunday-school held a delightful picnic in Eastside Park, Los Angeles, Tuesday.

Rev. A. L. Buckwalter left Tuesday for Liberia.

Dr. Lawrence Newton Wheeler will leave for Berkeley Monday, where he will be united in marriage to Miss Helen G. French at the home of the bride's mother, Miss French for the past two years has been a teacher in the Monrovia High School. After visiting a number of the summer resorts in the northern part of the State, Dr. Wheeler and his bride will return to Monrovia about the first of August.

Mrs. E. A. Wheeler and daughter, Miss Eva, will attend the marriage, after which they will leave for the East and spend the summer in Massachusetts.

On Thursday evening Mrs. J. H. Bartle gave a lawn party to the Horshoe Club at her home on White Oak avenue. Games of ping-pong were played on the lawn, under red, white and blue electric lights, after which the party adjourned to the porch, where a game of whist was played between the ladies and gentlemen, the latter coming off victorious after a very close game.

Mather H. Holmes and wife will leave soon for Denver, where they will be guests of Mrs. W. W. Burry over Sunday.

Sam W. Barnes, connected with the Santa Fe freight department at Fresno, is in Monrovia with his wife on a short vacation, visiting his parents.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Louise Crane, daughter of Mrs. Nettie Freeman, to Irwin Hill. The ceremony will take place at the home of Mrs. Freeman's brother, H. H. Hotchkiss, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

Miss Nella Glascock has been visiting relatives in Downey for the past week.

W. R. Marz and wife are spending a few days at Avalon.

Fred S. Warner is spending a few days at Coronado, near San Dimas.

M. L. Rogers and wife of Anaheim are visiting their brother, Charles G. Rogers.

Miss Nellie Patterson of Los Angeles was the guest of Mrs. B. F. Crews last week.

Walter Barr entertained his college friends, the Reynolds of Pasadena, last week.

Mrs. H. M. Carey and Miss Beate Glasper spent Monday with Mrs. J. W. LaFlore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brubaker, the well-known illustrators of San Francisco, were in town Monday evening for a three months' trip. They will visit New Orleans, where they also visit their former home in Dixon, Ill.

**Ontario.**

MRS. AND MRS. B. ELIOT left Tuesday for St. Paul, Minn., are recent arrivals in Ontario.

R. C. Vandegriff is spending a month in Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Prentiss has gone to Boston, Worcester and New York, where she will spend the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Bradenburgh and two daughters of Mantato, Minn., are the guests of Mrs. Bradenburgh's brother, H. E. Swan.

N. J. Ostad has gone to Oxnard.

E. Meinosh left Thursday for Kansas City.

Rev. F. D. Mather has returned from San Luis Obispo.

George M. McKee, wife and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Plann left this week for an extended visit in Marion, Ind.

C. Hines and family are recent arrivals from David City, Neb., and will make their home here.

Mr. Sullivan, who has been spending the past few months with his daughter, Mrs. E. N. Kensey, has returned to his home in Prairie City, Iowa. His daughter and little grandson accompanied him. They expect to return in three months.

Miss Frances Lindsey left Friday night for a visit in New England, where she will spend a year with relatives.

Mrs. Fred Drem who has been visiting relatives in Santa Barbara, returned to Ontario yesterday.

Mrs. C. M. Howard and family



View of Banquet Hall at a Reception given by the Faculty of the Los Angeles Business College in honor of the graduating class of '03.

In all the round of vacation week functions there has not occurred a more enjoyable event than that given in Krass's Hall on the evening of June 24th. It was a reception given to this year's graduating class of the Los Angeles Business College by its faculty and students. Literary, musical and dancing numbers, as well as games and social converse, filled in the all too fleeting hours of this perfect California evening until the hands of the clock warningly pointed toward the "small hours" of the next day and the happy company of the class that the time to dissolve had come.

The Los Angeles Business College has always been a leader in school affairs, both of a practical and social nature. Its highly successful career is largely due to the fact that its management has not been "bound hand and foot" to old theories and hesitatingly

has always been ready to listen to and thoroughly investigate any new methods of instruction and any modern methods of popular and innocent social amusement. The character of its work is shown in its graduates, who are occupying positions of trust and profit in many states and territories. That the great patronizing public approval of its work is evidenced by the large and steady increase in attendance and the large increase of graduates from year to year.

The Los Angeles Business College believes that efficiently trained young people are prepared in the drill rooms under the supervision of experienced and thoroughly tried teachers, that young people must learn to do in the school what they will be expected to do in the office and just as it is done in the office and to accomplish this and every appliance is furnished and every effort directed.

last Tuesday for their home in New England.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hersey are spending the summer in the East.

N. Whalen and wife leave tomorrow for an extended visit in the Northern States.

J. M. Moore, who has been spending the past month in Ontario, left Sunday for his home in Canada.

Rev. Mr. White and family of San Bernardino have moved to Ontario.

Mrs. Lyons is sojourning at Catalina.

R. S. Truett has returned from San Francisco.

Mrs. E. F. Packard left Monday for a two weeks' visit at Elsinore.

Albert Hagerman and wife arrived from Boston Monday evening.

Mrs. H. C. Olin and daughter, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Henderson, left Tuesday for La Jolla.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillips and Master Phil Murray are spending the month at Long Beach.

**Pomona.**

MRS. JOSEPHINE CATHCART, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cathcart of North San Antonio avenue, was married to Frank L. Baynham, at the home of her parents on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

about fifty relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. H. L. Badger of the Episcopal Church. The rooms of the house were profusely decorated for the occasion, and numerous wedding gifts were displayed in the library. Refreshments were served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Baynham left for a honeymoon trip to Santa Barbara.

They will reside at Santa Ana.

The marriage of Miss Arbuthnot, daughter of Daniel Arbuthnot, and Mr. Ballou of Pasadena was solemnized at the Arbuthnot home on San Bernardino avenue on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a small company of friends. Rev. Dr. George W. White officiating. After the ceremony a wedding luncheon was served, and then the bridal couple left for a short trip, their destination being a secret.

Upon their return, they will reside at No. 423 North Euclid avenue.

Rev. C. P. Wilson and wife went to Elizaville on Monday to attend the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lord.

The Misses Lewis of Los Angeles

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The Los Angeles Business College has just closed the most prosperous school year in its history. It enters upon the coming year with a strong previous record. Some very able additions have been made to the faculty. Mrs. Lou V. Chapin will continue her lectures on "Current Topics" in this fall, first to all students. Spanish will also be included in the regular course of study.

This progressive institution is offering young people a fuller course of duties and responsibilities.

Parents already begin to realize that not only the right kind of training, but also the right kind of environment, is necessary to make them for life and make them for life in the conduct of life's work. The Los Angeles Business College not only shows a lively interest in its students while in school, but after graduation. It aids every student in securing a pleasant and profitable position. The school is in the entire year.

If you will call on the office you will be a welcome visitor and will be the workings of every department. If you cannot call, write for a booklet entitled "What Our Boys Say" and other explanatory literature.

as you would your doctor, be sure that the man who fits your eyes has the same claim to your confidence as the man who fits your illness.

We have been worthy of the confidence of hundreds of others and we trust that we will be worthy of your confidence.

We have every modern facility for the attention of the eye.

PHONES—  
Home—5042  
Main—4052

**Mrs. Nettie Harrison Co.**  
DESMOINES

78-80 Geary Street, San Francisco, THE HENRIETTA TOLLEY PARLOR, Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, carry a complete line of my preparations.

have been spending Fourth of July with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bowen, Mrs. Ferdinand Davis and Mrs. Charles Rice entertained a number of lady friends at their home on Pasadena street, on Monday afternoon. Refreshments were served, and a pleasant afternoon enjoyed.

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Refrigerators \$7

See Green Products at LARA MARR, 104 S. SPRING ST. HENRY GUTER, 104 S. SPRING ST.

Select Your Optician as you would your doctor, be sure that the man who fits your eyes has the same claim to your confidence as the man who fits your illness.

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## BRIDE WHILE YOU DO WAIT.



# BRIDE WHILE YOU DO WAIT.

New Methods of Booming the Matrimonial Business.

Chorus for Bureau to Set Up in Local Courtrooms.

Friday's Ink and Enterprising "Judge" Warming Hopes of Would-be Brides.

MARRIAGE BUREAU, SAN W. A. H. room

and to be introduced. Many wealthy.

The above advertisement in an

evening publication led a

representative of The Times to frame

the chorus for a visit to the address in

where, from the nature of the

was expected to observe an array of

beauty distributed in a luxuri-

ous boudoir, waiting to have the right

man chosen and take his choice.

He did observe, however, on ap-

proaching the room mentioned was a

young man of perhaps 35, with

several signs of growth of beard on his

face, but somewhat neglected, reclining

on a plush cushion, in a room

which was in size, with a small

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# FOURTEEN PEOPLE AT "LABOR MASS MEETING."

HOW THE AGITATORS CELEBRATED FOURTH OF JULY.

Len Hiddle Was There and That's About All—Down Stairs the Real Thing Was Going On, a "Mass Meeting" as Was Said.

PERSONAL—IF YOU WANT TO GET MAR-

ried, call on JUDGE PIERCE, room 41,

Courthouse, at his office, 111 S. Grand

st., after 5 p.m. Marriages performed at

private residences.

It is not known that any connection

exists between the "Bureau" and Jus-

tice Pierce, but it might be remarked

in this connection that here are all the

elements for a happy combination, but

the "Bureau" should obtain more commodious

quarters nearer the Courthouse, where

the blonde young man can exhibit the

goods, and have a kind of a beauty

show as it were. This is not an advertise-

ment for either the "Bureau" or

Justice Pierce, but they do say that the

"Judge" has one of the most fetching

kisses for brides ever invented.

Now if the "Bureau" had quarters

nearer the Courthouse, all that a man

would have to do—say if he was from

Calabass or Upland—would be to rush

into the "Bureau," pick out a bride,

fly up to Cupid Sam Kuta and procure

the necessary license, take the elevator

to Judge Pierce's courtroom, get

spliced and catch the return train home

in time for the bride to assist in the

milking in the evening.

Again, since the law regarding the

prohibition of divorced people from

marrying again within a year has been

repealed, a man could go and pick out

his bride on the day his divorce trial

was held, and after that matter was

disposed of in the Superior Court, pre-

pare a license and have another knot

tied the same day. There are nume-

ous other possibilities that will appear

to the observant reader.

To return to the "Marriage Bureau,"

it has the appearance of being—let's

say—a get-rich-quick scheme for the blonde

young man—a good scheme to separate

a man from a five-dollar gold piece

without rendering any equivalent.

THREE SMALL FIRES.

Fortunate Escape from Ravages of the

Firecracker in Los Angeles—

Little Damage Done.

Three fires from the burning paper

of exploded firecrackers were the re-

sult of yesterday's celebration. The

aggregate loss was about \$200. At 10

o'clock in the morning the one-story

frame shed in the rear of the house at

No. 427 West Ninth street, owned by

A. W. Rhodes and occupied by T. D.

Snyder, became ignited from the

bursting of a firecracker. A number

of the engines succeeded in extinguish-

ing the flames, but not until damage

to the extent of \$20 had been done on

the building and \$100 on the contents.

The awning in front of the two-story

brick building at No. 424 South Spring

street furnished a convenient resting

place for the burning ruin of a fire-

cracker. The awning responded and

the flames fared up, but these were

smothered quickly. Loss, nominal. At

3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a fire-

cracker collided with the rear of the

two-story frame flat at No. 418 South

Spring street, owned by Robert Stoll

and occupied by Drs. Elliott & Don-

ovan, and a blaze resulted. Loss, \$10.

At IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN

CHURCH, Tenth and Figueroa streets,

Morning: Organ, "Pilgrims' Chorus";

(Wagner); "Thy Hallowed Presence";

(Carter); "Gloria Patri" (O'Donoghue);

response, "God Be Merciful Unto Us"

(O'Donoghue); offertory, "I Heard the

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THREE SMALL FIRES.

Fortunate Escape from Ravages of the

Firecracker in Los Angeles—

Little Damage Done.

Three fires from the burning paper

of exploded firecrackers were the re-

sult of yesterday's celebration. The

aggregate loss was about \$200. At 10

o'clock in the morning the one-story

frame shed in the rear of the house at

No. 427 West Ninth street, owned by

A. W. Rhodes and occupied by T. D.

Snyder, became ignited from the

bursting of a firecracker. A number

of the engines succeeded in extinguish-

ing the flames, but not until damage

to the extent of \$20 had been done on

the building and \$100 on the contents.

The awning in front of the two-story

brick building at No. 424 South Spring

street furnished a convenient resting

place for the burning ruin of a fire-

cracker. The awning responded and

the flames fared up, but these were

smothered quickly. Loss, nominal. At

3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a fire-

cracker collided with the rear of the

two-story frame flat at No. 418 South

Spring street, owned by Robert Stoll

and occupied by Drs. Elliott & Don-

ovan, and a blaze resulted. Loss, \$10.

At IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN

CHURCH, Tenth and Figueroa streets,

Morning: Organ, "Pilgrims' Chorus";

(Wagner); "Thy Hallowed Presence";

(Carter); "Gloria Patri" (O'Donoghue);

response, "God Be Merciful Unto Us"

(O'Donoghue); offertory, "I Heard the

# Conservative Life Policies

Like National Bank Notes, Are Protected By Reserves Deposited With Government From Which Charter Is Derived.....

See that the agent represents the Conservative Life.

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have to go into a back alley or a cell

archy and intolerance must be ab-

Dr. H. A. Seston, 331½ S. Spring. Home 1723.

\_\_\_\_\_

**LADY ATTENDANT.**

**THE INSTALMENT COW.**  
Blank—Dear Sir: I understand  
you wish to sell your cow. I  
like to buy her if you will sell

[illegible]



### THE BEAUMONT BOGIE.

### Plea of a Texas Boss Carpenter Who Writes With an Adz.





Fifty dozen fancy washable stock collars in a variety of new styles: come in all shades and combinations with long dotted or striped ties. 50¢ regular; 25¢ and 30¢ special, your choice at 50¢.

Swiss and damask embroidery furnishings in choice designs such as Hamburg, Point and Blinde effects. These make exquisite trimmings for corsets, aprons, etc. Regular price 10¢, 50¢ and 75¢ per yd; special Monday 50¢.

Hamburg edges in choice patterns suitable for infirm children's aprons—14 to 18 inch wide. Special per yard, 50¢.

Allover tuckings in plain, fancy effects, with lace stripes very suitable for waists, etc.; 21 inches wide; former price 30¢ and 50¢. Special Monday 10¢ per yard.

Cambria edges in also patterns, 14 to 21 inches wide, edges worked close and firm. Regular to 50¢ and 10¢, also the yard.

Fancy woven silk tulle ribbons, 3 inches wide. Come in horse-shoe patterns, squares, dots, and figures. Colorings are red, blue, cream pink, apple green, and black. Regular price 10¢ the yard, special 10¢.



# A Full Million Bargains in Good Goods

Our 21st July Stock-Taking Sale. Every Item Advertised a Bargain without a Precedent.

## These Particulars Should Be Read.

This sale means something to you—to every woman within half a day's ride of "Hale's."

Let us explain it. Your attention shall be richly paid for. Each July—this will be our 21st—we devote a month to stock clearing.

It isn't that we want a "sale"—we're too busy a store for that—but our policy demands clean goods, full assortments, fresh stock. If we didn't stop every now and then and tidy up, shelves would soon fill up with odds and ends. Then we'd be a "trash" store and not "Hale's."

No, a healthy store must have clearance sales.

We select July because we "take stock" August 1st, and after the Clearance Sale is over we have only staple things to count, and dollars.

Do we lose by this sale? Yes—and no.

What money we paid to manufacturers for these goods has come back to us with its profit.

Whatever additional we get is extra profit.

Of course every article cost us much more than we shall ask for it, many dollars in some cases. But after all, every dollar brought in, is a dollar—not lost.

And now that's all, except this: In all the years "Hale's" has given these July bargains to the public, no July sale has been so full of great and unusual offerings as this one.

The knife has cut deeply. Old prices have been crossed off and "cents" marked where "dollars" were.

But it's because we've had so splendid a year that we can do this. So we both are gainers.

Of course every reduction we mention is honest. Should any misrepresentation be found in any item advertised, we shall thank you to report it to the management. No goods except at our prices are advertised today.

## 50c and 75c Silks 28c

Think of silks—silks that have a standard, fixed value—silks that folk have been snapping up at 50c and 75c the yard. These are the sort that we have marked 28c for the Clearance Sale. 1900 yards in the lot. Some are in fancy silks, in Japanese wash silks, striped tulle, printed and plain satins, 24-inch lining satins, and there are plain silks among them. All standard goods. Clearance 28c.

### \$1.00 Silk Poplins 65c.

Saturday we were busy selling these poplins at \$1.00 a yard. Monday the price is cut to 65c. We want this sale to be a tremendous success. The money that will be saved on all sorts of goods is more than you can imagine. Take this bargain—these silk poplins—they come in the best quality, heavy, soft, with a high luster, in such shades as red, brown, grey, green, turquoise, royal navy, rose, etc. Regular \$1.00 goods. Clearance 65c.

### \$1.25 Black Tulle 75c.

This comes in a 27 inch width, a high grade imported quality, soft finish, bright luster will not break. A standard silk that brings \$1.25 in all stores. Clearance price 75c.

### \$1.25 Silk Grenadine 60c.

Our whole silk stock is full of such bargains. We mention this material which is new as popular. It comes in gauze effect, with satin stripes of black, a full 44 inch width. You know that all stores ask \$1.25 for it. Clearance price 60c the yard.

## \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 Dress Goods 68c

2000 yards of plain and fancy dress goods, including mohair, all wool striped etamines, plain and fancy voile, plain poplins and Henrietta cloth, striped and checked suitings, and camel's hair cloth. Come in a wide range of colors. Stock-taking price, 68c the yard.

### 75c Wool Cheviot 45c Yard.

Tomorrow we shall put on sale 500 yards of all wool cheviot, in a 44-inch width. Comes in good weight and finish, fast color. Regular 75c goods, stock taking price 45c.

### 35c Granite Cloth 15c.

500 yards are in the lot. Come in shades of blue, brown, green, and red, speckled weight. Our former low price was 35c the yard, stock taking price 15c.

80c and \$1.00 Corsets 25c.

In preparing our corset department for stock taking we had several odd lots of corsets in brown sizes. We have gathered them together—some worth \$1.00—some worth 80c—and tomorrow the whole lot will be sold out with a snap at 25c each.

The corsets come in black satens or summer net.

## Mammoth Sale of Gloves 50c \$2.00, \$1.50, and \$1.00 Grades

Each year we weed out our glove stock. We want only full lines of standard gloves when stock-taking commences. Our glove department is always very profitable. We can well afford to weed out all broken lines, etc.—we could afford to give them away if we so desired. Instead of bothering to make different items we have gathered all the different lines of gloves that we propose to clean out, and marked them, one and all, 50c the pair. You'll agree with us that this is one of the most unusual and greatest sales you have ever read of. Below we sketch some of the chief lines. In order that there may be no misunderstanding we advise the public to read the following items carefully. Most of the gloves are in perfect condition. Some lace gloves have an imperfect stitch, some of the white gloves are slightly worn, some of the expensive kid gloves have a small rip or tear. But the majority are in perfect condition, and our only reason for sacrificing them is on account of their limited quantity or broken sizes.

### All These Different Lines of Women's, Misses', Children's Gloves 50c

Children's and misses' real kid gloves, in four button lengths, all colors, \$1.00 grade 50c.

Boys' heavy mocha gloves, one clasp, sizes 4 and 5 only, in pretty shades. Our best \$1.00 grade, 50c.

Ladies' suede real kid gloves, in beautiful shades of grey, tan, and brown, also in black. Paris point stitching on back, \$1.25 quality, 50c.

Ladies' silk and lace open work gloves, in grey, black, white. Regular \$1 and \$1.50—50c.

Ladies' kid gauntlet driving gloves, in tan and black. Regular \$1.00—50c.

Genuine Foster lace gloves, sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, in light modes, tan, red, brown, and black. Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 gloves, 50c.

150 pairs of kid and undressed gloves, in 3, 4, and 5 sizes, all shades. \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 values, 50c.

## 16 1/2c Fine Chinese Mattings 10c Yard.

We had our warehouse over-stocked with mattings in our 16 1/2c quality. If space can find them we would keep these mattings; they are going to be higher next year. But unless room is made, it will be necessary to rent extra store space, and that is bad policy.

So we have decided to make a bargain of mattings for the Clearance Sale.

The mattings are so pretty and fine that every housekeeper, far and near, will want some. Made of extra strong flax, in new colorings, in stripes, checks, and plaid effects. Guaranteed to be seasoned straw. These are the best mattings that can be possibly secured regularly with profit at 16 1/2c. While they last 10c per yard.

# July Stock-Taking Sale Wash Goods Sacrificed

### 25c Colored Pique 5c.

Nearly 2000 yards of standard colored pique will be closed out at 5c the yard. This comes in plain colors only, in blue, lavender and lemon shades. If we had a complete assortment of shades there would be no reduction whatever. As it is, we desire an immediate clean up. Therefore, so while it lasts.

### 75c French Organdies 30c.

This lovely and fine material is the best imported French organdie. It comes in plain shades, all colors. Full 75 inches wide, and sells always at 75c the yard. Stock taking sale, 30c.

### 60c Fine Silk Tissue 25c

This is a very fine material, but it is so expensive that many people cannot afford to use it. However for stock taking we shall cut the price to less than you would pay for ordinary domestic wash goods. It consists of one-half pure silk and comes in all the dainty pretty evening shades. Regular 60c per yard. Stock taking price 25c.

### 75c Muslin de Soie 25c

Beautiful silk embroidered muslin de soie in all the leading plain colors. Our own price has been 75c, although we know that many stores in Los Angeles have been regular at 80c. It is most richly embroidered in dainty effects. Stock taking price 25c.

### 45c Dainty French Satens 25c.

This is a beautiful, highly colored material in fancy stripes. It is imported, and is chosen only by the best stores in the country. Our own low price has been 45c the yard. Stock taking price 25c.

### 50c Linen Etamine 27c.

This favorite material comes in double width, very sheer, every thread pure linen, in the natural linen color. Sells everywhere at 50c the yard. Stock taking price 27c.

## 70c Dwight Anchor Sheets 60c

Dwight Anchor sheets are known by all women as one of the best makes in the country. We shall sacrifice three times because the sheets are a little larger than what is ordinarily purchased. However, we shall sell them for less money than you would pay for the ordinary size. They measure 74 yards square; torn and folded by hand. Standard Dwight Anchor make. While they last 60c each.

### 17 1/2c Pillow Cases 12 1/2c.

We happen to have in stock a big lot of these large sized pillow cases. They are a little too large for our full sized sheets, but for many homes they will be just right, and every economical housewife will be content to use them when there is such a saving to be had. They measure 16 to 18 inches; made of fine pillow casing, torn and folded, and the regular low price has been 17 1/2c each. Stock taking sale, 12 1/2c.

### Immense Clearance Sale of Full Sized Sheets 45c Each.

These sheets are made of 60s, strong muslin, large enough for any full sized bed. We don't know of any full sized sheets that can be had cheaper than this at the lowest. For the July Stock Taking sale we shall close them out at 45c each. Limit not more than 1 doz sheets to customer.

## \$1.50 to \$1.75 Napkins \$1.25 Doz.

We shall put on sale tomorrow 100 dozen full bleached, pure linen napkins, size 18 by 26 inches. These are our regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities. July Clearance \$1.25.

### 75c Hemstitched Damask 50c Yd.

Pure linen, 60 inches wide, half bleached. Regular price 75c, stock taking price 50c.

### 30c Cotton Damask 22 1/2c.

This is a durable cotton damask, full bleached, very appropriate for beach use. Regular price 30c, July Clearance price, 22 1/2c.

### \$1.25 Crash Towels \$1.00 Doz.

100 dozen cotton crash towels, size 17 by 41. July Clearance price, per dozen \$1.00.

## Drapery Reductions.

### 8 1/2c Silkoline 6 1/2c Yd.

This material is popular for making comforts. Comes in pretty printed effects, new patterns. 36 inches wide. Regular 8 1/2c grade, stock taking price 6 1/2c.

### 15c Cretonnes 10c Yd.

This is the famous A-raden drapery, 27 inches wide. Comes in Oriental and floral patterns. Never sell for less than 15c stock taking price 10c the yard.

### 25c Satens 15c Yd.

Printed satens in floral effects, 26 inches wide. An elegant material for making comforts. Regular price 25c, stock taking price 15c the yard.

### 80c Scotch Cable Nets 25c Yd.

Genuine Scotch Cable nets in Bannburner effects, suitable for seat cushions, door curtains, etc. Regular price 80c, stock taking price 25c the yard.

### 15c Curtain Pole Ends 7c Pr.

We have made the most remarkable reductions on all brass curtain pole fixings, among which we mention these pole ends made of 1 inch or 1 1/2 inch curtain. They come in brass or silver finish. Regular price 15c per pair. Clearance price 7c.

### 8 1/2c Cotton Challies 5c.

Close to 2000 yards of this popular material will be on sale Monday. There is a wide assortment of colorings and patterns. It retails regularly at 8 1/2c the yard. Just the thing for beach dresses. Values 10c and 15c. Stock taking sale 5c.

### 6 1/2c Scotch Lawns 3c.

We had in our warehouse about 1000 yards of Scotch lawns. All such lots of goods must be closed out to prepare for our Fall arrivals. These come in a variety of patterns and colorings, and may be used for all sorts of purposes. Stock taking price 3c the yard.

### 10c Fancy Batiste 5c.

This is a regular Batiste. It comes in fancy colored figures. There are perhaps 1000 yards in the lot. To close out, stock-taking price, 5c.

### 17c Fancy Lawns 12 1/2c.

We should judge the quantity in this lot not to exceed 500 yards. The fabric comes in fancy figured effects, and has been selling at 17c the yard. Stock taking price 12 1/2c.

### 15c Percelle Shirtings 10c.

These are the famous Madrasian percelle shirtings. They cannot be sold with profit below 10c. Many stores ask more. They come in fine madras effects, in light colorings, in small small patterns, half the stripes, etc. Full 30 inches wide. Stock taking price 10c.

### 8 1/2c Zephyr Gingham 5c.

These are the genuine Lockstep zephyr gingham. They come in assorted patterns in stripes, checks, plaids, in light and dark colorings. These have been selling at 8 1/2c the yard, which is the lowest price anywhere. Stock-taking price, 5c.

## \$1.35 Comforters \$1.00.

We shall put on sale tomorrow nine cases of these comforters. Come in full size, with sizes white, yellow, cotton, etc. Covered with a heavy, firm piece of flannel, in a large variety of patterns. Regular price \$1.35, special at \$1.00.

### \$1.00 White Bed Spreads 85c.

Full sized white bed spreads, nicely hemmed, in a large variety of patterns, splendid weights. Well worth \$1.00, special at 85c.

### 75c Cotton Blankets 60c

At this reduction we shall sell 200 pairs of 75c cotton blankets. Come in grey and red, with fancy borders. Regular everywhere at 75c, special 60c.

### 40c Smyrna Rugs 25c

Come in Colors of red, tan, blue, or green. Size 16 by 26. Made with fringed ends. 150 rugs will be sold at this reduction. 40c values at 25c.

## 25c, 50c, 75c Buttons, Special at 5c Per Dozen.

Come in fancy metal, jet, and imitation pearl. In sizes suitable for dresses or cloaks. These sell everywhere at 25c, 50c and 75c the dozen, special at Hale's 5c per dozen.

### 15c and 20c Canvas Belts 5c.

Canvas belts are in great demand this season for outfitting wear. These come in navy and black, with silver and enameled buckles. Regular price 15c and 20c. Special 5c.

### 25c Canvas Belts 8c.

Another line of canvas belts in fine worsteds, with double leather straps, medium widths. Come in blue and black. Regular price 25c. Special 8c.

### Leather Belts 5c.

These are strong, serviceable belts in neat effects. Come in black or colored leather, with black enameled buckles. At Hale's tomorrow, 5c.

### Pretty Silk Ribbons 5c Yard.

Come in lot from 1 to 5 packages, especially suitable for hair ribbons. Colors are pink, blue, cream, Nile and black. Extra fine quality of silk. Per yard, 5c.

### 7 1/2c and 10c Hdks. 3 1/2c.

Hundreds of different styles in dainty hdks. will be sold out at 3 1/2c each. Some come with embroidered corners, others neatly hem-stitched, still others have fancy lace borders. Regular prices 7 1/2c and 10c.

### Women's Lace Hosiery 25c.

100 dozen women's lace hosiery will be on sale during the July Clearance sale at 25c the pair. These come in lace all-over designs, in black or grey.

### 20c Children's Hose 12 1/2c.

To close out, an odd lot of children's school hosiery, consisting of 50 dozen. These come in black or tan, and sell regularly at 25c. To close out 12 1/2c.

## Immense Sale of Underskirts.

Every undershirt in the store, made of the following materials, will be closed out at considerably less than you would pay for the cloth.

The lots are small, to be sure, but all who come in a reasonable time will be sure to be suited in one of the lots. Every reduction is exactly as quoted, and we are sure that no such sale was ever made in Los Angeles. The skirts come in linen, fancy wash goods, percale, saten, and mercerized saten. The colors are black, old red, red, green, blue, corse, lavender.

They are made in all the newest, latest styles, some with lace trims, some with narrow ruffles, some with pleated effects, others with corded pleated bonnets.

All 85c and 75c undershirts 55c

All \$1.50 and \$1.00 undershirts 75c

All \$2.00 undershirts 95c

All \$2.50 and \$3.00 undershirts \$1.45

All \$3.50 and \$4.00 undershirts \$1.95

## The Greatest Reductions any Store Ever Quoted on Garments

## \$2.50 and \$4.00 Children's Golf Capes 50c

All our children's and misses' golf capes that have been selling as high as \$4.00 each will be closed out this week at 50c. These come in blue and red with white plaid trimmings. Some of them are lined. They were made of all wool materials. They make a very serviceable and splendid garment for the little ones. This ridiculous price of 50c scarcely covers the new trimmings on some of them.

## \$3.00 Children's Jackets 95c.

No matter what advertisement you read in this advertisement you'll see that we are in real earnest, and we intend to make a sale that has never been equaled in Los Angeles. What mother can pass by such a bargain as this?

The jackets come in all wool, covert cloth in tan or blue, lined, just the thing for little folks to slip on these cold nights, and they will be just as serviceable for the Fall. Our \$3.00 quality, stock taking price 95c.

## \$4.00 Children's Jackets \$1.35

You see we intend to close out every garment in our department so that when our Fall stock arrives we shall have empty drawers and shelves, and no one will be able to say that we are not in earnest.

These jackets for the little folks are made of all wool covert cloth, in tan or blue. Come in 44 length, have two circular caps over shoulders. There are also a few short jackets in the lot with sailor collars. By purchasing now you will save yourself many dollars in the Fall. Stock taking price 135c.

## \$5.00 and \$7.00 Children's Jackets \$2.25

This lot consists of long loose coats, also a few jackets in blue. Some are all lined, the material is all wool. Stock taking price \$2.25.

## \$5.00 Women's Capes \$1.50

All our women's summer capes in blue, black, or red, nicely silk lined and tastefully trimmed. Stock taking clearance 150c.

## Women's Stylish \$10.00 Silk Jackets \$6.75

These come in Monte Carlo style, in a weight and style popular for summer wear; made of a good quality of saten, pleasant back and front, with small cap collar, finished with braid; large sleeves and turn back cuffs. Clearance price \$6.75.

## \$12.50 and \$15.00 Short Silk Jackets \$9.75

Handsome new silk Monte Carlo jackets, made of black pique silk or tulle, handsomely silk lined, in white. Some have large, stylish caps collar, trimmed in a variety of styles. Stock take at price \$9.75.

## \$8.00 Separate Skirts \$3.75

We have gathered all our broken lines in women's stylish, new skirts, some as high as \$10.00, most of them in our regular \$8.00 lines, and these will be closed out at one price for \$3.75.

Made of all wool etamine in black or navy blue; others to grey homespun in light or dark effects in red, grey, and navy blue; made of good percale in all styles and sizes. Every woman knows how careful we are that all of our wrappings be of the very best quality in every respect. Stock taking price 375c.

## All \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25 Women's Wrappers 95c.

Needless to say, these are made of the best percale and come in various styles. They come in blue, black and white effects, also in tan, colors, also Persian designs. Made good and full, the very finest wrapper to be had anywhere. All that were up to \$2.25 in one lot where you may make your own selection at 95c.

## All 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Women's Wrappers 55c.

We have taken all our broken lines in women's wrappers worth up to \$1.50 where you may make your own selection at 55c. They come in blue, black or dark effects, in red, grey or navy blue; made of good percale in all styles and sizes. Every woman knows how careful we are that our wrappings be up to the very best quality in every respect. Stock taking the sale.

## Extraordinary Underwear Reductions.

Every item below represents one of the greatest bargains that was ever offered in Los Angeles. Furthermore, all the underwear is of high quality, a reliable make, and deserves your perfect confidence. It's not necessary to add that every reduction is exactly as quoted.

### 50c Cotton Vests 25c.

Ladies' mercerized cotton vests, ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, silk taped neck and arms.

### 50c Cotton Vests 35c.

Ladies' white ribbed cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms, turtleneck lace trimmed.

### 75c Cotton Vests 50c.

Ladies' white ribbed cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, hand crocheted lace trimmings, silk tape in neck and arms.

### \$1.00 Combination Suits 75c.

Ladies' white ribbed combination suits, high neck, low sleeves, ankle length; open down front.

### \$1.25 Combination Suits 75c.

Ladies' white ribbed cotton combination suits, low neck, no sleeves, knee length, taped neck and arms.

### 25c Lisle Vests 19c.

Ladies' ecru ribbed lisle vests, low neck, no sleeves, lace trimmed neck and arms.

### 12 1/2c and 15c Children's Vests 5c.

Children's white and ecru ribbed cotton vests with high neck, short sleeves. We have these in small sizes only, hence we shall close them out before stock taking, and the price that will move them with a rush will be 5c.

### 50c Lisle Vests 25c.

Ladies' white ribbed lisle vests, high neck, short sleeves.

### \$1.25 Ribbed Vests \$1.00.

Ladies' white and grey ribbed vests, high neck, long sleeves, no weight.

### \$2.75 Wool Vests \$1.50.

Ladies' heavy ribbed grey wool vests, lisle underwear—silk finished.

### 15c Women's Cotton Vests 5c.

This is an odd line, and while the vests are an exceptionally good quality at 5c, we shall reserve them out at the sale. Come in ecru, in white ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms.







## GOOD STORIES FOR CHILDREN—By Walt McDougall

## The Tale of the Destruction of the Glossary, a Bird Which Robbed the Pantries and Got Many Boys Into Serious Trouble

I HAVE just learned the facts about Arthur Leslie's adventure with that wonderful creature called the Glossary, and must hasten to relate them to you. Arthur is a small but studious boy, who lived near me, and of whom I am very fond. Arthur was a good boy, but he had one fault. He was often very greedy. This fault he tried hard to conquer and succeeded generally, but now and then he fell a victim to it. But, after all, I suppose if he had been like you or me, and not possessed with a desire to eat all that he saw, the adventure would never have happened, and perhaps you would have had no story to-day.

One morning his mother cooked a big panful of the loveliest crullers ever seen and she gave Arthur four, after which she placed them to cool in the pantry and went to the grocer's.

Now, as she had not told her son not to eat any more, although he knew very well that was what she intended to do, he felt less inclined to choke down the feeling of intense greed that overcame him, and after a time he ate two more of the delicious crullers. Then, feeling that he might as well be punished for a big fault as for a small one, which is a very foolish argument, he proceeded to eat crullers after crullers, until, astonishing as it may seem to you, he had eaten every one, and as they were not counted, nobody can more than guess at their number.

He felt awfully full of guilt and crullers, and when he realized what he had done he hurried to his room to reflect upon the sad feelings of his brothers and sisters when they heard of his deed and the loss of all the crullers. When, after a long time, he heard his mother return, and, listening closely, heard a suppressed scream of amazement, he braced himself for a shock, but none came. At supper time his mother related to all of the family the story of the disappearance of the crullers, and although Sadie and Bill looked very suspiciously at Arthur, she added:

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"No, it was not your brother. In the first place, no boy could hold so many crullers, and in the second place, I was not absent long enough for a mere boy to get away with them. It must have been several boys at once, I am sure."

"Perhaps it was the Glossary," said Mr. Leslie. "He hasn't been heard of for some years around here."

"What's the Glossary?" asked all three of the children at once.

"It is a strange animal that has the wonderful power of squeezing himself through the narrowest cracks, it seems (for it is impossible that he can open doors or windows, although he may go through small apertures like a keyhole, I believe), and eating doughnuts, cakes and pies wherever he finds them, especially hot ones, the hotter the better apparently. He gobbles them up instantly, and many a boy has been punished for eating crullers or cookies which really were made away with by the sneaking, foxy old Glossary."

"What does it look like?" asked Arthur in awe.

"Nobody knows exactly, as no one has ever seen it," replied his father. "I think that's what got your crullers, Ma," he added as he rose to light his pipe.

Arthur went to bed greatly tickled to think how easily he had escaped, but when he fully realized the grief of Sadie and Bill at their loss his heart smote him, and finally he felt so sorry that he could not sleep. Little by little in the darkness the enormity of his fault grew more distinct, and finally, hearing his mother cough, he rose and went to her, and after telling her what he had done, he added:

"I felt so bad about it that I couldn't sleep."

"I wish," said his mother, with a deep sigh, "that you had waited until morning before telling me. Now I can't sleep."

Arthur was forgiven by his father and mother, but it was a long time before Sadie and Bill relented. They made him feel like a burglar or a sneak-thief every time they cast their reproachful glances at him, and he resolved never to give way to his greed again. What was more, he resolved to search for the Glossary and destroy the creature, for he wished no more boys to be suspected.

Every day he determined to start, but something delayed him until a few days before the Fourth of July he confided his plans to Archie Moorehead, his closest friend, and said:

"To-day I start, right after lunch."

"I'll go with you," said Archie. "I've wanted some fun and yet I hate to miss the Fourth."

\*\*\*\*\*

At first Arthur was not willing to take Archie with him, but finally he agreed, provided that Archie should bring along all the firecrackers that he had bought for the Fourth, for he knew they were immensely big ones, and he intended to have a Fourth all by themselves somewhere while they searched for the Glossary.

To this Archie consented, saying that was what he had intended anyway, and when he was ready the two stole away and hurried down the street. They walked for several hours, finding themselves near sunset far out in the country on a lonely roadside and wondering where they would spend their first night away from home. Just as they were about to give up, however, they saw a small house in the distance, and Arthur, who was somewhat afraid of the dark, while they were discussing the question along came a cart, and the man driving it asked them to ride with him. When they had told him why they had left home he said:

"It's a noble quest and I approve of it. I'll let you sleep at my house to-night."

He took them home, and after supper they went to bed, but Archie then began to worry.

"I have read of strange houses where they get people inside and rob them," said he; "and perhaps this is one."

"I'm not afraid of that," returned Arthur, "for the man looked like a good man; besides I brought old 'Toadsticker' along, and if anyone ventures in here I'll give it to him."

Now 'Toadsticker' was an old knife with an iron handle, all covered with strange marks like bird-



THE HUNGRY GLOSSARY EATING THE DEADLY DOUGHNUTS

knight he gave his weapon a name to distinguish it from others.

He kept 'Toadsticker' in his hand, but soon both boys sank into slumber and never woke until the farmer's wife called them to breakfast.

They started out ready for any adventures after breakfast and marched along merrily, meeting few people and learning nothing from them regarding the haunts or the habits of the Glossary, and finally when night came they were far from any house, so they were compelled to sleep under a tree.

In the morning a wood-cutter passing by woke them and told them to take another road, which would lead them to a canal where they might engage passage on a boat. This was a pleasant prospect, and they followed the man's advice, coming to the canal sooner than they expected.

They waited until nearly noon before a boat came along, and great was the surprise of the canallers to see boys away out in that deserted place. They took them on board, but when they found that they had but thirty-seven cents between them they were wroth and called the boys hard names. Then they made them get out and drive the horses in turn, so that after all they might as well have walked, only, of course, one got a little rest while the other drove. When they arrived after several days at the city of Myopia, in a distant land, they soon saw a chance to slip away, and you may be sure they took it.

They were in a funny place, this city of Myopia, where all the people were cross-eyed, so that all the streets were made crooked and all the houses bent, and the signs all so twisted that an ordinary person could scarcely read them, but everything was perfectly plain to the cross-eyed citizens, of course. It made them stagger to walk along the crooked streets, one minute in the roadway, the next up against the houses on the sidewalk, and they made slow progress through the city, but finally they reached its outskirts and sat down to rest under some strange fruit trees.

\*\*\*\*\*

Here a man and woman passing stopped to ask the boys where they came from, and finding them from a far distant land, took them home to supper, which was composed entirely of pickles and cheese. The boys were nearly famished, for the canallers had not given them much to eat, you may be sure, and so they gladly ate their share. Then all sat on the porch, and the man told them all that he knew about the Glossary. He said:

"Many years have passed since the Glossary was seen in this region. Even when I was a small boy it was only a memory, and the very oldest people could hardly remember when it had visited us. But once upon a time, long ago, no place was more often annoyed by it, and no housewife could say with certainty that her children would eat the pies and cakes and things that she cooked, for the Glossary was ever

hovering about, and it was rare that he missed a chance. Pickles, preserves, jelly, tarts, ice cream, candy, custard and sometimes even plain bread or biscuits were gobbled up almost as soon as a woman turned her back."

Although this man knew all about the ancient history of the Glossary, he couldn't tell them where to find the animal at present. However, he introduced them to another man who said that it might be found somewhere on the other side of the desert of Skotchistukivitchy (which you must ask your father how to pronounce, as I cannot tell you), and he also thought that they might get a chance to cross the desert at once, as a friend of his was taking a herd of camels across. The boys went with this man to the camel driver, who consented to allow them to ride on his beasts across the desert with the gritty name, and added that they had better pack up their things at once, for he wished to start at noon when the wind was down.

\*\*\*\*\*

As they had nothing to pack they just sat around until he was ready, and then, each mounting a big, awkward camel, off they went. Arthur always said afterward that the feeling of riding a camel was like being swung in a hammock by another fellow while somebody bumped you from underneath. It was not pleasant, but it beat walking, and nobody could walk across the desert of what's-its-name. The journey took three days, and long before they had crossed the sandy waste they were very much bored, indeed. And tired! Well, you sit on a log for a whole day while the other boys roll it, and you will learn how it feels to ride a camel! I have tried it and so I know all about it.

On the opposite side of the desert was an immense forest, the depths of which had been penetrated by a few adventurous men, and all manner of wild beasts were said to inhabit it, as well as ferocious tribes of savages, but on inquiry Arthur could find nobody who had ever really seen any of these things. In fact, the forest had had a bad reputation for many centuries, but no one had ever investigated the stories of wild men and animals at all.

The boys concluded that they would endeavor to pass through the wild woods, and at any rate venture deep into their recesses, for if the Glossary was likely to hide anywhere it would be in just such a dark, forbidding forest.

So they started off into the woods early in the morning, and soon were completely buried among the mossy old trees and gigantic ferns that grew everywhere. They saw no animals, and even birds were scarce in the dim forest aisles through which they went so cautiously at first, but soon, regaining all their courage, without fear or care.

Day after day they sought for the inhabitants, but never found even a hut to show that man dwelt

in the dark forest, and finally Arthur said that it was time to go home, for school would open pretty soon. Archie was quite willing to let school slide and stay right there for the rest of his life, but Arthur knew that a boy without study is but half a boy and will never make a whole man.

So, taking a course straight to the west, they marched, and growing tired in the afternoon they sat down beside a great pile of gray, moss-covered rock. Arthur proposed a game of "mumble-peg" immediately, and taking "Toadsticker" from his belt he tossed it into the air to decide who would have first throw. It fell with a loud clang against the rock and instantly the boys heard a faint outcry, seeming to come from beneath their feet. Springing up in some alarm as the sound grew louder in another moment, they stood listening. At their feet the rock suddenly opened noiselessly, and while they stared into the black hole out came a troop of little men, headed by a graybeard clad in red leather. He made a polite bow and said:

"Welcome, oh Master of the magic knife! What is your wish?"

"What do you mean?" asked Arthur, much amazed.

"You have summoned the gnomes," replied the old elf, "and we are here in obedience to the summons."

"I didn't summon you!" stammered Arthur.

"You struck the magic knife upon the rock," replied the gnome, "and I, the king of the gnomes, must obey it."

"Is 'Toadsticker' a magic knife?" gasped Arthur.

"The name of the knife is not 'Toadsticker' or anything as common as that," said the gnome king. "It's name is Hair-splitter, and it is the weapon of Odin."

"Are those marks like hen's-foot runes?" asked Arthur. "I never knew what runes were."

\*\*\*\*\*

"They are magic words carved by Eric Swartbeard, the Norseman and a great wizard, two thousand years since, and magic runes compel obedience of all under the sway of the knife. Whatever you wish can be accomplished by waving the knife."

"Are you sure?" asked Arthur.

"It's as certain as anything," replied the gnome king. "All right, then!" cried the boy, seizing "Toadsticker," or Hair-splitter, as the gnome called it, and briskly waving the knife: "I wish for an automobile at once and a good road to take us out of the woods!"

The gnomes all looked around anxiously, for, of course, elves several thousands of years behind the times didn't know what an automobile was, and all waited in silence for several minutes. Then Arthur said:

"I don't believe your old-fashioned magic will work nowadays! You see I get no answer at all!"

WALT McDUGALL

## How One Boy Who Was Not Wrongly Suspected Searched for It, Found It, Killed It and Then Became Very Wealthy

The gnome began to weep silently but "Alas!" said he, "we are undone by some power. Once a shake of that knife would thunderbolts down upon the head of Odin!"

"What do you care?" asked Arthur. "I have to hustle around and obey it any way, glad it brought you all out, for I've never seen a gnome and, in fact, I didn't believe there was one of you left."

The gnome laughed as he replied:

"Few people have ever seen us, and while a knife you would never have discovered us, we have often heard you at night above us, are you in the forest?"

"We are seeking a beast called the Glossary you ever seen it?"

"The Glossary is a bird, not a beast," replied the gnome king. "Have I ever seen it?" he asked of his companions.

They shouted in sarcastic tones: "Have you seen the Glossary? Well! Well!"

Arthur looked at them in surprise. The king added:

"My dear boy, if you had seen the bird, as we would know every feather on him, our persecutor, for he has roosted nightly on this very rock for years, thus preventing, going abroad, for gnomes are the only things that he will eat. He is fonder of tender gnomes than of mice pie."

Arthur was delighted.

"What is he like?" he asked. "Describe us. How big is he?"

\*\*\*\*\*

"As tall as yonder fir-tree!" said the pointing to a sapling twenty feet high. "He flattens himself as thin as a sheet of paper, creep through a tiny crack or a keyhole, and is full of doughnuts and cookies, and he can't be pierced by arrows or spears, so he is terrible. Moreover, in his tail he has three one of silver, one of gold and one of metal that shines like the sun and lights him in the darkest gloom."

"I have an idea!" cried Arthur. "I think how to settle old Mr. Glossary in a minute, know how to fry doughnuts?" he asked.

"Well, I guess we do!" replied the gnome king. "Several. Several. Several."

"Well, ask her to get to work right about about fifty or sixty whacking big ones."

The gnome king sent word to his queen, and she came back to say that the queen was about to go into the land.

When it became quite dark, and the night might be expected to arrive at any moment, steaming-hot doughnuts were brought in a huge pan and placed at the foot of the rock.

Arthur then demanded of Archie his gun of firecrackers, which he had carefully saved this time, not having an opportunity to use them to hold the expected celebration, and then one by one he inserted into each doughnut a crackler, just leaving the firecracker to get into the air to decide who would have first throw. It fell with a loud clang against the rock and instantly the boys heard a faint outcry, seeming to come from beneath their feet. Springing up in some alarm as the sound grew louder in another moment, they stood listening. At their feet the rock suddenly opened noiselessly, and while they stared into the black hole out came a troop of little men, headed by a graybeard clad in red leather. He made a polite bow and said:

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WALT McDUGALL

Arthur ran out, and there lay the shining on the ground. He picked it up and was

delighted, for he saw that it was made of

knave at once that it must be the weapon

stance called Radium, that has just been

continually gives out light and heat,

ever wearing out or losing an atom of its

is worth two million dollars per pound, and

feather surely weighed almost a pound,

realized that his fortune was made.

The gnomes all danced with joy and

Arthur when he showed his glee at finding

worth two millions, for they said they had

and millions of gold below that they had

least use for and to which the boys were

They showed the boys the way through

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the benefit of it; and that's quite right.

WALT McDUGALL

## ENGLAND NO FOR WORK

## Low Wages and for Girls—Stran Kitchen Maids Daylight Till

BY CURTIS

[STAFF CORRESPONDENT]

LONDON, June 25.—It was a bright, sunny day in London when a young American girl who asked the writer on the occasion of a trip to America recently, if it wouldn't be a good plan for her to go over to England in the hope of earning a living. Although not an expert typist and only a beginner at shorthand, she had a good head for detail, and was gradually making herself a sort of assistant manager of her employer's business at a salary of \$11 a week, with every prospect of a raise. She said she wanted to get a glimpse of the old world, and she knew a lot of other girls who would like to do the same if there was a fair chance of earning as much money as they got at home.

That girl's ambition was stopped in the bud—and a good thing it was for her, as the life of a kitchen maid in England is not a very pleasant one. Nearly 75 per cent of the women and girls in England earn their living by doing housework, and it is said that the life of the average English working woman comes near to being a tragedy.

The last paying work for a woman over here is to be a Princess. The Princess of Wales draws a salary from the government, exactly equal to that of the President of the United States, and the King's sisters each receive

£10,000 a year, without having to bother themselves about the rent-collector. There are no positions as high as these now open except a few old ones on the continent to which a salary is attached.

From other women drawing comfortable salaries (comfortable, though not comparable to the same sums paid to men) are occasional headmistresses in schools. Several headmistresses earn \$4000 a year, and train a son when she came back to say that the woman was about to go into the land.

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BY CURTIS BROWN.  
RESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

One class of English women workers is treated little better than animals. Those who have seen women forging chains and making bricks at a wage of \$1.50 a week, in some of the Staffordshire towns, declare that factory work is scarcely less human; that they plod along like automatons. The slave trade," as the factory system in the north is called, has been the worst of girls employed in it. "Half-timers" are paid 80 cents a week.

Blouse makers, women who make the dainty "puffed" and "ruffled" garments selling in the shops for 7, 8 or 15 shillings to a pound, get a penny an hour. And sundry of all the factory "hands"

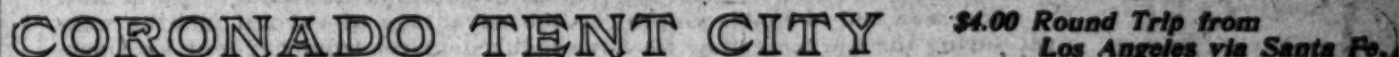
With a corresponding increase of salary, or he has the opportunity to enter the firm, or, with other salesmen of his class, he may go into business with them as a partner.

The rank and file of country-store salesmen do not receive, on the average, more than \$4 to \$5 a week, the maximum, below the head of a department, being about \$25.

Department-store salesmen, in the city, receive from \$14 to \$20 a week, the average for a good salesman being from \$18 to \$20.

Resident salesmen of experience, in any wholesale business, sometimes command salaries as high as \$25 a week, and a very few make more than that. The average is not far from \$1250 to \$1500 a year.

Permanent offices will be in the O. T. Johnson Building, Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles. The Company also maintains an office at the Beach in charge of a company officer.



**Champion Circulation Liar.** The champion circulation liar has been discovered. His lair is in Japan, where he is acting as editor-in-chief of "The Thundering Dawn," a Buddhist organ just started in Tokio. Here is his story:

"This paper has come from eternity. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of the trees, the blades of the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lions, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will be read by every university, on the rivers flow and the ocean surges. Any liar who can beat that can get small job with a big salary—in New

with in your mouth.

# ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS

Teeth extracted and filled painlessly for the most nervous and delicate people, especially those who have lung or heart troubles. Our method is the only absolutely SAFE treatment known to dental science. All other methods are dangerous and painful.

## TEETH, FULL SET, \$4.00

Our reputation for making perfect fitting sets of teeth is well known and this \$4 special set is the greatest value ever offered for the money in Los Angeles. Painless extraction from crown sets are ordered.

Gold Fillings	\$1 up	Solid Gold Crowns	\$3, \$4, \$5
Silver Fillings	50c	Bridge Work	\$3, \$4, \$5
Porcelain Crowns	\$3	Cleaning Teeth	/ 50c



We will give certificates warranting work for ten yrs.  
Mens, 9 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 12, Lady assistants

## Queen City Dental Co.

Phone Home 418  
203 North Main Street

**Cooking Stoves for Summer Use....**

We carry a line of Gas Stoves, that economy of fuel and low prices can't beat. If you cannot see gas buy one of our Gasoline or Blue Flame Oil Stoves. A line variety to select from. Send for catalog of 1940 Washer, something new and certainly far ahead of any washer in the market today.

**Henry Guyot Hardware**

414 South Spring St.

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Pictorial Sheet.  
McDOUGALL'S STORIES.  
XXII<sup>nd</sup> YEAR.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1903.

Part IV.—12 Pages.  
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS  
PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Gay Summer Society by the Sea Musically Inclined.

### The Sale of Steinway Pianos In Los Angeles.

Two years ago, when the Geo. J. Birkel Co. secured the Steinway agency for Southern California and Arizona, Los Angeles occupied the lowest position in the number of Steinway Pianos used and sold of any city of its size in the United States. Note the change: From July 1st, 1901 to July 1st, 1903, there were more Steinway Pianos sold in Los Angeles than in any other city of twice its size in the country.

**The Reason for This Change.**  
The manner in which these inimitable pianos are placed before the music-loving public—and the prices at which they are sold—have brought about this new order of things. Steinway Pianos, to be appreciated, must have harmonious surroundings, and be exhibited by trained artists who, themselves, are possessed of musical temperaments, highly developed.

Mr. Birkel, and his assistants, possess these requisites to a marked degree; and Steinway Hall, situated at 345-347 North Spring Street, is unquestionably the handsomest piano parlour in the Pacific Southwest.

**The Cecilian**  
"The Perfect Piano Player"  
The Cecilian stands for the same lofty degree of superiority among piano players as does the Steinway among pianos. Do not make the mistake of purchasing a piano player until you have heard the Cecilian—applied to the "Musical Marvel."

All goods marked in plain figures—a departure in the piano business.

**Geo. J. Birkel Co.,**  
345-347 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

### Five Hundred Jardeniers, 20c Each

There will be a big jardenier sale at Brent's this week. Jardeniers, great, small, and medium size. But among the many bargains we mention these.....

#### Cute Little Jardeniers, 20c

A size that can be put in nearly any place about a room with good effect. They come in white, green and brown.

We have dozens of different styles and sizes that are equally as great values.

We furnish hotels, rooming houses, offices and homes complete with everything needed, and extend to all honest people the privileges of the Brent Credit System.

### THE GREAT CREDIT HOUSE Brent's

532-534 SO. SPRING ST.

**Copyright**  
Three Good Books  
You on Your Summer  
IF I WERE KING  
Carthy, handsomely  
bound in cloth, published  
at \$1.50, especially priced  
at 75c.  
GORDON KEITH—  
Thomas Nelson Page  
Book; very entertaining  
wholesome; publisher's  
price, \$1.50, our price,  
75c.  
THE LIFE WITHIN  
Christian Science  
"One who was a dead  
man" Publisher's  
price, \$1.50, our price,  
75c.

### The Great Clean Sweep Sale.

Is still in full blast, and we are offering more and better bargains than ever before. Make it a point to come and get your share of the unusual values this week as the sale will soon close.

**DRESSER**—Full size, oak finish, turned mirror, great value, \$7.50  
**COMBINATION** KITCHEN TABLE—Solid oak, well made, very attractive, \$12.50  
**IRONING BOARD**—Full size, white, strongly built, less than cost, \$2.25  
**MATTING**—You need it for beach and house use. 13 houses, regular size, quality this week, 15c  
**WARDROBES**—Large, roomy, well made and finished, \$6.45

Everything else at proportionate Reductions.

**Eastern Outfitting Co.**  
544-546 S. Spring St.

### LAZY SUMMER PEOPLE AT SANTA MONICA.

WARM WEATHER COLONY VERY PASSIVE IN ENJOYMENT.

Lulled by Continuous-performance Wave Concerts Rendered to Briny Aids They Are Too Languid for Strenuous Demands of Active Entertaining.

SANTA MONICA, July 4.—The summer throng is passive rather than active in its enjoyment of the warm months at the seashore here. The people from the interior have quietly settled in their cottages and, generally indifferent to the worries of business as well as to the strenuous demands of active social doings, are finding relaxation as they

family of Los Angeles are staying at their cottage on Third street.

M. Goldberg of San Francisco spent part of the week with friends in Santa Monica.

W. E. Scott of Los Angeles is at No. 137 Fifth street.

C. R. Hardwick of Los Angeles is staying at No. 51 Arcadia beach.

F. A. Griffith of Los Angeles is at No. 613 Nevada avenue.

Mabel A. Knapp of Los Angeles is staying at No. 81 Arcadia beach.

J. S. Chapman and family of Los Angeles are quartered at No. 224 Ocean avenue.

J. S. Thayer and family of Los Angeles are at their cottage at No. 515 South Second street.

The gross receipts of the Santa Monica postoffice for the first six months of this year were \$140,144. For the corresponding period last year the gross receipts were \$120,854.

The abandonment of salt-water street sprinkling has had a beneficial effect on the city's thoroughfares, particularly those in the business district.

When sprinkled with sea water the surface was loose and would not pack.

### MANY MUSICAL NOTES AT REDONDO BEACH.

FIDELIA BAND TO PLAY AGAIN AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Orchestra Give Concerts Every Afternoon and, Tri-weekly, Evenings. Visitors from Inland Taking Summer Quarters in Hotels and Tent City.

REDONDO, July 4.—A number of musical events of considerable interest are scheduled for this place in the near future. The Fidelity Band of thirty pieces will occupy the Auditorium on the 10th inst. The Schenman-Bianchard Orchestra is playing at the Pavilion Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, and is giving daily afternoon

Redlands, Mrs. H. L. Graham and daughter of Los Angeles and Mr. and Mrs. D. Weeks of Pasadena are registered at the Redondo Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. August J. Press of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sharp, R. W. Wallace, Mrs. Angus Graham of Los Angeles, Mrs. J. Lee of Covina, Mrs. H. Snoddy of El Monte and Miss Daisy French of Pasadena are guests at the Martin Villa.

J. M. Mitchell, chief engineer of the steamer Robert Dollar, now at San Pedro, is in Redondo, the guest of his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blanchard.

Miss Minnie Langer was tendered a farewell party at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Langer, Thursday evening, by a number of her young friends on the eve of her departure for her home in Escondido.

Mrs. W. J. Clough spent the week in San Bernardino, the guest of friends.

W. J. Osborne, a merchant of Portland, Or., is at the beach for a fortnight.

Mrs. Frank Stevens of Los Angeles was the guest of Mrs. W. J. Hess during the week.

few days to take possession of their cottage.

The interdenominational chapel will be opened for the summer Sunday evening. Preaching by pastors of the various denominations in Los Angeles may be expected on Sundays during the coming three months. The chapel was built five years ago by Rev. J. H. Stewart of the Presbyterian Church and he is still president of the Board of Trustees.

#### BRIGHTON BEACH.

RUMBLINGS ALONG STRAND.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 4.—Nearly every room in the Brighton Beach Hotel is engaged over today and Sunday.

A number of anglers are expected down tomorrow, as fishing off the pier has been exceptionally good during the past week. Surf fish have been running well, some of them weighing as much as three and four pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kinney of Los Angeles are entertaining a party of friends at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Denis (as-



ON THE STRAND AT AVALON—THE STROLLERS, THE BATHERS, THE "WIMBLES" AND THE FLEET.

listen to the swish of the waves and inhale the briny air.

#### TEACHERS NAMED.

The Board of Education has appointed Prof. D. A. Eckert superintendent of schools, and has made the following appointments of teachers for the coming year: High School, C. R. Taylor, Jr., Frank Henry Boren, Miss G. Mettiff, Miss Anna G. Fraser and Miss Bertha Hutton. Other grades: Miss Bertha E. Hunt, Miss Jessica E. Wilson, Thomas P. Brown, Miss Pauline Leach, L. Jessie Saunders, Lena G. Lowrey, Mrs. Ella C. Dawson and Miss Grace Stanwood; Ocean Park, principal, Miss Elizabeth Hamlin, Miss Mabel House, Miss Alma E. Gunning, Miss Mabel Crum, Miss Elyria Machado, Miss Nettie H. Rice, Cason, Miss Mary E. Whelan, Miss Josephine de Berry, Miss Florence M. Clute, substitute, Miss Harter Banks, Miss Ruth, Miss Grace Dent Davis and Mrs. C. R. Taylor.

#### TOLD WHERE WAVES WASH.

Mrs. J. V. McComas of Gilroy is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Deane, on Fourth street.

Mrs. E. H. Tunison and daughter, Miss Lillian Tunison, are entertaining a house party composed of Mrs. George Talcott and her daughters, Miss Myrtle and Mildred Talcott.

Mrs. Frederick Van Doran, who has been critically ill, is recovering. Her mother, Mrs. Linton, has arrived from Minneapolis, Minn., and her husband has arrived from Portland, Or.

O. Morgan and family of Los Angeles are at their cottage at No. 624 Ocean avenue.

Mrs. Gordon McLean of Los Angeles is at No. 4 Sunset beach.

Mrs. and Miss Reeves of Los Angeles are occupying a cottage at No. 77 Arcadia beach.

Mrs. Fraser of Los Angeles is at the Bohme cottage at No. 221 Sixth street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Adams of Los Angeles are occupying a cottage at No. 11 Crystal Plunge.

Mrs. Workman of Los Angeles is staying at No. 240 Ocean avenue.

Mary D. Cox of Los Angeles is at No. 114 Sixth street.

Mr. Laddell and family of Los Angeles are at the Keller cottage at No. 421 Second street.

D. M. Brockway and family of Los Angeles are staying at No. 143 Ocean Terrace.

Mrs. Whipple of Los Angeles is occupying a cottage at Fourth and Pacific streets.

H. C. Dean and family of Los Angeles have a cottage on Sunset beach.

J. J. Davis and family of Los Angeles are quartered at No. 9 Sunset beach.

Mrs. Field and family of Los Angeles are at the Kimball cottage at No. 234 Ocean avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sweetser have returned from Minerva, where they have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Prof. Nathan F. Smith.

Mrs. Zerb and family of Los Angeles are summering here.

Fire Commissioner J. Kuhrt and

Now, with fresh water used instead, the surface is much more solid.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hunt of Los Angeles entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Vollmer of Los Angeles at dinner at the Arcadia Sunday evening.

R. E. Putney and family and maid of Albuquerque, N. M., Mrs. George E. Carmen, James D. Carmen and John Kinsland of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sanford, Miss Jessie Sargent and Miss Sule Sargent of Dallas, Tex.; Miss Belle Brodsky of Pasadena, W. J. Shotwell of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. E. Polak and Miss Walker of Kansas City, Mo., are staying at the Arcadia.

#### SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

VISITORS AT PACIFIC GEM.

AVALON, July 4.—Miss Rose Wertheimer, who is staying with friends here, while shopping at Anderson & Chanaler's Thursday, fell in an unconscious state, and her condition remained so serious yesterday that her friends in Los Angeles were telegraphed for.

Mr. Kammermeyer was again in his accustomed position as leader of the band Friday. Arthur Wood's trombone solo, Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," brought out an enthusiastic encore.

Dr. W. N. Vilas and wife of El Paso, Tex., arrived yesterday, and will occupy their new cottage, "The Lone Star," for a month or two.

F. E. Estes and family are occupying their cottage, "Camp Redlands," again.

"Just for Fun" Mrs. Adrian Leeb is camping in her cottage on Clarissa avenue.

Mrs. C. M. Wright and family and her brother, G. M. Shade, are in their camp on Summer avenue.

"The Chatter Box" is in running order again. Mrs. Ellen Matland, Miss Matland and Mrs. George Elman of Los Angeles feeling to it that it was worn up as an ocean resort.

E. E. Danforth and wife, Mr. Aldrich and Mrs. Minerva Aldrich and son will occupy the "Camp of the Hungry Bear" for a month while Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hunter are rusticating in the mountains.

Leroy Macomber, Dr. H. W. Macomber and Dr. H. K. Macomber are enjoying life at Catalina.

E. J. Coleman and C. E. Mand, the golf expert, are at the Metropole. Mr. Coleman was dallying with the yellow-tail yesterday, and will have to spend a few days in the tuna hospital while his hands are healing.

Gregory Perkins, secretary of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, is at the Metropole.

Mrs. William L. Banning, Misses Evangeline and Beatrice and Master William Lower Banning of Chicago are the guests of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Banning.

"La Boheme," by Puccini, the Italian composer, will be performed for the first time in brass tomorrow evening by the Catalina Band.

concerts. Following is the programme of Sunday's concert:

"Rhapsody," Egyptian (Stanford); "Francesca," Waltzes (Blanke); "Twentieth Century Girl," selection (England); "The Bell," Gavotte (Mora); "The Palma," corset solo (Pauro); "Cubanola" (Hanks); "Calabria," Waltzes (Holman); "Prince of Pilsen" (Luders); "Tale of the Sea March."

#### REDONDO BEACH JOTTINGS.

The new twenty-minute time card of the Redondo electric line went into effect Wednesday. The cars will alternate on the new schedule on the Garden and Inlandwood routes in the East.

The first golf tournament of the season under the auspices of the Redondo Country Club will begin next Tuesday. There will be four prizes, two championship cups and two handi-capped prizes. The golf links have been put in a new condition.

A new steam laundry is to be established here within the next thirty days.

Arrangements have been completed for the picnic to be held here July 16, by the Santa Fe employees of Los Angeles and its vicinity.

Mrs. John T. Russell, wife of the principal of the Redondo school, returned here Friday, after a visit of two months with relatives in the East.

Mrs. M. V. Fisher arrived home Friday, after spending a month in the northern part of the State.

Mrs. C. P. Cronin and family of Yuma arrived at the beach Friday and will occupy one of the cottages on Chautauque avenue for the summer.

Henry R. Greenleaf of Berkeley has come to the beach to visit his parents, Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, who are domiciled at the Redondo Hotel.

Mrs. Fitz John Porter of New York City is at the Redondo Hotel for the summer.

Mr. Henry of Pittsburgh is the new night clerk at the Redondo Hotel.

Miss Gethen of New York, who is now with "The Players," was at luncheon at the Redondo Thursday as a guest of friends.

A reception was tendered Rev. Otto Anderson at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grassel on Diamond street Wednesday evening. Mr. Anderson has accepted the charge at the Redondo Congregational Church and will preach here for the balance of the term.

George F. E. Duffet and daughter of Los Angeles have engaged quarters at the beach for the summer.

Miss May Elward of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. John Lyons Agnew of Pittsburgh, Pa., are domiciled at the hotel for the summer.

James Goshen of Cleveland, O., has taken apartments at the Redondo Hotel for the summer.

F. M. Wellington and family of Los Angeles are located at Tent City for the summer.

Mrs. M. P. Snyder, wife of the Mayor of Los Angeles, and son have apartments at the Redondo Hotel for the summer.

Mrs. E. T. Patridge and children of

#### OCEAN PARK.

SHORT SHADIE ITEMS.

OCEAN PARK, July 4.—Not all of the summer quarters here have been taken as yet. According to a count made the other day there were 118 cottages for rent in Ocean Park.

Councilman Bowen of Los Angeles entertained his Sunday-school class of boys on a trip on the launch Donahue yesterday. The youthful rascals were out for four hours without any of them getting seasick. Some of them made good catches of fish.

Col. and Mrs. F. H. Seymour, Miss Seymour and maid of Redondo were quartered at the Holbrook during the tennis tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Munn, Miss Munn, and Miss Lucile Munn of Texas, Ark., Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Odham, J. Harry Odham and William E. Odham of Lexington, Ky., Miss Brodick, Miss Anita Brodick, Miss Lucy Brodick and Master Eugene Brodick of Los Angeles, Mrs. F. R. Liddle and children of Los Angeles, Mrs. Steinbocker of Montana, J. S. Holmes of Pasadena, E. L. Burke of Duarte, I. C. Winger of Los Angeles and Miss M. Charley of Los Angeles are staying at the Holbrook.

#### TERMINAL ISLAND.

PICNICERS AND COTTAGERS.

TERMINAL ISLAND, July 4.—The members of the Bayle Heights Methodist Sunday-school of Los Angeles, numbering about 200, spent Tuesday here, and had an enjoyable outing. They were in charge of a committee consisting of Dr. E. E. Allen, J. R. Threlkeld and Mrs. F. O. Glander. Luncheon was spread on a long table under the trees, and after which there was presented a brief programme of entertainment, followed by races, games and other amusements.

Dances at the pavilion, Monday and Friday evenings, were largely attended. Many people came over from San Pedro.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bayly of Los Angeles, have taken the Ark for the summer.

C. C. S. Sterry and family will soon take possession of their cottage for the season.

Mrs. A. A. Wigmore of Los Angeles was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Denham, at the Dunes this week.

C. C. Adams and family of Pasadena are occupying the Houston cottage.

J. W. Means of Los Angeles, visited Judge W. M. York and family over Sunday.

Miss Ida B. Bond of Los Angeles has taken apartments at the Tavern for a couple of months.

Mrs. John Melias, Mrs. August Holman and Mrs. Fred Lambourn of Los Angeles were guests of Mrs. Marla Boschie Tuesday.

Mrs. Fieche Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Summer, accompanied by Mrs. C. C. R. Summer, spent Tuesday in the Hudder Grange.

Lee Chamberlain and family are expected down from Los Angeles in a

compared Mr. and Mrs. Denham to Catalina Island, aboard the latter's handsome yacht, Osborn, and will be the guests of Hancock Bayview, a jolly house party today and tomorrow.

Mr. W. G. Nevin and family have returned to their home in Los Angeles. They are expected back here in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murry Marshall of Pasadena, are stopping at the hotel for a few weeks.

Mrs. John H. Norton is spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bryson, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Nagle of Los Angeles, attended the dance at the hotel this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lodge of Los Angeles, arrived yesterday and are guests at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

A luncheon party at the hotel Monday included, Mrs. H. Triola and Miss Fannie Fisher of Phoenix, and O. H. Head of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Eustach of Los Angeles, have taken rooms at the Brighton Beach Hotel for the summer.

Mrs. A. M. Latham is at the hotel for the season.

Mrs. W. J. Neeson of Los Angeles, is visiting at the beach.

Mrs. E. G. Brown and son of Los Angeles, have arrived, and will remain all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ely of Los Angeles, arrived yesterday and will remain over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey of Pasadena, will spend the next few days at the Brighton Beach.

Mrs. Oscar Mueller entertained a party of friends at the hotel today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Graham have returned from Catalina, where they visited for several days.

Recent arrivals at the Brighton Beach Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. George Walker of Arizona, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hoy of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Trueman of Los Angeles; Miss de Luna, Miss P. E. Rule, Jr., and C. W. Davidson of Los Angeles; Miss Patrick of New Orleans; Miss Sutton of Pasadena.

C. H. Eizen and W. H. Edwards have returned to their homes in Los Angeles.

Gail Borden entertained a party of friends aboard the launch Pearl today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Halstead and a party of friends, who spent the last of the French cruiser Protet, The attractions brought thousands of people here. The decorations were in

#### TENT CITY.

LIVELIEST WEEK THIS SEASON.

TENT CITY (Coronado) July 4.—Tent City has been lively this week. The afternoon and evening events of the San Diego Fourth of July celebration were pulled off here, the land events in the city and the aquatic sports, including the international boat races between the men of the United States Training Ship Adams and those of the French cruiser Protet. The attractions brought thousands of people here. The decorations were in

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE)



## AT THE BEACHES.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

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their wealth  
music, for music

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few others, but he is a  
senior scholar, and a  
scholarship student.

**Faderewski.**

Johnson of Columbia  
College, "Under the  
Tomb of the Unknown  
Soldier," and  
singing. Faderewski  
was the pianist, and  
the position. Palmer of  
Washington, in Young's  
class, that Faderewski  
and the choir were  
the call. He  
made bold to sing  
the "Miserere."  
He did not understand  
the boy thought  
that he wanted  
to sing. He  
was playing. Faderewski  
wanted to enter  
at the present  
time and had  
three and a half

and her husband, who is writing the opera, and will only play a small part in the production. The opera is intended to be a wonderful example of the French style, and is intended to be a masterpiece of the French style. The opera is intended to be a masterpiece of the French style, and is intended to be a masterpiece of the French style. The opera is intended to be a masterpiece of the French style, and is intended to be a masterpiece of the French style.

**RE AND ARMY**  
well-known com-  
June 4.  
has enlisted a  
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servant, Leon  
at Kretz's.

Dr. J. H. Moore, president of the Board of Public Health, Raymond B. Hays, Jr., and E. P. H. Roberts, secretary, were elected last year. The board has been one of the most powerful forces in the South. At five o'clock members of the board were to be meeting in the ballroom of the ocean. After a luncheon for the ladies and a short business session of the members take place, the evening was spent in the ballroom of the ocean. The dance for the evening was held in the ballroom of the ocean.

**Balkan Rulers.**—The Balkan rulers, who have been the cause of so much trouble since the Balkan wars, are now in the hands of the King of Greece, King of Romania, Prince of Bulgaria, Prince of Serbia, and King of Montenegro. They have been forced to

Michael, King Alexander I of Serbia, on a visit to the Spanish ship of war, the *Prinzess Alice*, in which he was accompanied by his wife, Queen Zvezdana, and his children, as well as an entourage of 100 courtiers. Out of the 100 courtiers who have held sway over the Serbian monarchy for almost two centuries, four are still alive. The oldest, King Alexander's grandfather, King Milan, died in 1901, while four are still alive, including the king himself, who is 81 years old. The king's reign is the longest in the history of the Balkans, and even his father, King Peter, who was deposed in 1914, was once compelled to abdicate.

The coincidence of the two rival dynasties in the Balkans, the Romanovs and the Habsburgs, both began their reigns in 1855. Kara George, the first Serbian prince, died in 1817, and his son, Prince Miloš, succeeded him. Prince Miloš was the first Serbian ruler to be crowned king, and he was crowned in 1844. He was the first Serbian ruler to be crowned king, and he was crowned in 1844. He was the first Serbian ruler to be crowned king, and he was crowned in 1844.

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**THE SALE OF THE GOODENOW STOCK—BUT TWO WEEKS MORE**

**Cutting Reductions Everywhere—Bargains That Require no Argument  
Reductions Plainly Seen—Prices for Quick Sales.**

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## Big Savings on Little Items.

Needle books, containing 4 papers assorted needles, darning needles, bolsters, etc.; worth 1c; Monday, each	2c
Tape measures, fancy brass case with patent spring; these sell regularly at 10c; Monday, each	3c
Shampooing dandruff balls, with fancy handles; regular price 10c; Monday, each	2c
Dress slaps, satin covered; all lengths and colors; worth 10c; Monday, per doz.	5c
Wet pins, black or white heads, porcelain points, worth 10c; Monday, per doz.	2c
Finishing brush, white and all colors, satin patterns; fine quality; Monday, per pair	1c
Whalebone, all lengths, neatly polished, worth 10c; Monday, per dozen	4c
Whalebone casing, 4 yards to the bolt; fine quality, black and all colors; worth 10c; Monday per bolt	5c
Dress shields, made from vegetable fiber, satin covered, all sizes, colors and washable; Monday, each, per pair	10c
Cotton tape, white or black, three widths; Monday	1c
Basting thread, white, smooth finished; Monday a dozen	5c
Shoe supports, fancy colored elastic, finished with large front pad; very strong and durable; worth 10c; Monday	15c

**The Broadway Department Store**  
BROADWAY COR. FOURTH LOS ANGELES, ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR

THE ONLY STORE IN LOS ANGELES THAT IS GROWING FASTER THAN THE CITY.

Our Employees Have a Week's Vacation at Full Pay.

Our Store Closes at 1 O'clock Every Thursday During July and August.

HALF-PRICE SALES THURSDAY MORNING.

**Monday's Basement Bargains.**

Lawn mowers, good standard make, either 12 or 14 in. size; every mower guaranteed; Monday, each \$2.69

Three-ply half-inch rubber garden hose, complete with couplings in 25 or 50 foot lengths. Monday, per foot.

Half-inch garden hose, 5-ply, guaranteed for one year; complete with couplings. Monday, per foot.

German China, extra plates, hand-painted, decorated, finished with handles, each at 50c; Monday, 19c.

Hand-painted Haviland China cups and saucers, these sell regularly at \$1.19; Monday only, per set.

## \$15,000 Worth of Summer Clothing for \$7,500

Bought at Half Price, Selling the Same Way.  
Stock of Julius Herman & Co., New York.

## Seasonable Styles for Men and Boys.



Fifty-cents on the dollar is what we paid for the entire made-up stock of clothing of Julius Herman & Co., New York. The stock consists of summer suits for men and boys. Julius Herman & Co. were ready to begin the manufacture of fall goods, and their warehouse were filled with summer clothing. Our buyer was on the spot, 'twas a cash transaction at just half-price. The goods are new here, and go on sale Monday morning at the same ratio. It means money saving chances such as you get in no other store in Los Angeles. Fresh, seasonable, stylish, ready-to-wear apparel for men and boys at just half-price. The best numbers represent the shortest lines. These will sell first, as an early response is advisable. The very best things will not be advertised. The following items will give you but a faint idea of the styles and values.

**Men's \$7.50 Suits for \$3.75**  
Men's all wool summer suits, blue serge, fancy cassimeres and fancy chevrons; all good styles; stylish cut and well tailored; all sizes; Julius Herman & Co.'s wholesale price for these suits was \$7.50; they retail regularly at \$7.50; our price while they last, per suit, \$3.75.

**Men's \$9.50 Suits for \$4.95**  
Men's all wool summer suits, some of black clay worsted, others of blue serge, still others of fancy cassimeres and chevrons; stylish, dressy suits that are exceptionally well tailored; all sizes; Julius Herman & Co.'s wholesale price for these suits was \$9.50; they retail regularly at \$9.50 and \$10.00; sale price, per suit, \$4.95.

**Men's \$12.50 Suits for \$6.95**  
Men's summer suits, in all the correct styles and colors; made from pure wool worsted and chevrons; blacks, blues, plain gray, and fancy mixtures; square and round cut suits, as well as some gray clay worsted frock suits in the collection; Julius Herman & Co.'s wholesale price was \$12.50 and \$9.50; suits that retail regularly at \$12.50; sale price, per suit, \$6.95.

**Men's \$17.50 Summer Suits for \$9.95**

**Men's \$25.00 Summer Suits for \$12.95**

**\$2.00 Trousers for \$1.00**

Men's trousers, made from all wool materials, light and dark colors; all sizes; trousers that sell at wholesale at \$1.50; always retail for \$2.00 or more; sale price per pair, \$1.00.

**\$3.50 Trousers for \$1.95**

Men's fine all wool trousers, fancy worsteds and cassimeres; good patterns; neat colors; these sell at wholesale at \$2.50 and always retail at \$3.50 or more; sale price per pair, \$1.95.

**\$5.00 and \$6.00 Dress Trousers for \$3.45**

Men's dress trousers, made from imported worsteds and cassimeres, in the newest and noblest patterns, all high-grade materials; trousers that sell at wholesale at \$3.75 and \$4.00, and retail regularly at \$5.00 and \$6.00; all sizes. Sale price, per pair, \$3.45.

**Youths' \$7.50 Suits for \$3.75**

Youths' all wool summer suits, made from blue serge, black chevrons and neat fancy cassimeres; ages 12 to 20 years; suits sold at wholesale by Julius Herman & Co. for \$4.75 and \$5; regular retail price \$7.50 and \$7.50; all good seasonable styles; sale price per suit, \$3.75.

**Youths' \$9.00 Suits for \$4.95**

Youths' all wool summer suits, made from blue serge, black chevrons and neat fancy cassimeres; ages 12 to 20 years; suits sold at wholesale by Julius Herman & Co. for \$4.75 and \$5; regular retail price \$9.00 and \$9.00; all good seasonable styles; sale price per suit, \$4.95.

**Youths' \$15.00 Suits for \$8.95**

Youths' all wool summer suits, made from blue serge, black chevrons and neat fancy cassimeres; ages 12 to 20 years; suits sold at wholesale by Julius Herman & Co. for \$4.75 and \$5; regular retail price \$15.00 and \$15.00; all good seasonable styles; sale price per suit, \$8.95.

**Boys' \$3.00 Suits for \$1.45**

Two-piece suits for boys from 8 to 15 years; made from all wool chevrons and cassimeres, both light and dark colors; regular \$3.00 value. Sale price, per suit, \$1.45.

**Boys' \$5.00 Suits for \$2.95**

Boys' summer suits, made from all wool materials, light and dark colors; some Norfolk style; ages 7 to 15 years; high grade suits that sell regularly at \$5.00; sale price per suit, \$2.95.

**Boys' \$4.00 Suits for \$1.95**

Two-piece suits for boys from 8 to 15 years; made from all wool materials; neat colors; both light and dark; excellent \$4.00 value. Sale price per suit, \$1.95.

## High Grade Footwear Lowly Priced.

**Women's Oxfords, made of patent kid, plain dress toes and hand turned soles, half French heels, suitable for evening or street wear; worth \$2.50; Monday, per pair.** \$1.50

**Women's Colonial ties, made from fine glass kid with large tongue cut high in front large buckle over instep; pretty French heels; stylish for street and evening wear; \$2 values; Monday, per pair.** \$1.25

**Women's Sandals for dress wear, made with four straps buttoning over instep, French heels and hand turned soles; \$3 values; Monday, per pair.** \$1.25

**Women's slippers, made of fine soft kid or patent leather, one strap and bow ornament over instep; new stylish lasts; sizes 11 1/2 to 13; \$1.50; sizes 8 1/2 to 11.** \$1.00

**Men's Canvas Shoes \$1.50**  
Men's canvas shoes and oxfords, stylish lasts, cool, comfortable and dressy; all sizes; extra values for Monday at per pair. \$1.50

## Sale of Hair Goods Monday.

**Fine hair switches, made from convent cut human hair, all shades of brown, blonde, brown, gray, also black; worth \$7.00; Monday, each.** \$5.00

**Good hair switches, blonde, brown and black; 20 and 25 in. long; extra value at \$2.50; special for Monday at, each.** \$2.00

**Gray hair switches, short stems and long hair, good weight, cheap at \$4.00; Monday, each.** \$4.00

## New White Wool Dress Skirts \$4.98.

**White wool dress skirts, made from nice quality stainable and granite cloth, some with side plaits; others five gore finished at bottom with inverted plaits; all good styles; excellent value at \$6.00. Monday, each, \$4.98.**

**Black and blue dress skirts, made from light weight cheviot, serge and basket cloth. Trimmed with silk bands forming bouffes, others in yoke effects; habit back; full sweep; \$6.00 values. Monday, each, \$4.98.**

**White pique skirts, plain stitched or embroidered trimmed five and seven gore; two special numbers for Monday. Sale price, each, \$1.45 and \$1.25.**

**\$3.00 Silk Waists \$1.95**  
Wash silk waists, in pretty stripes, tucked back and front; large Bishop sleeves, peplum trimmed stock; well worth \$3.00; Monday, each, \$1.95.

**New white waists, of fine white India Linen, tucked in yoke effect, two wide bands of elastic lace down the front, cluster tucked back, large sleeves, \$1.50 values; Monday, each, \$1.25.**

**White India silk waists, made with deep tucked back, trimmed with wide elastic lace, two bands of lace beneath the yoke, cluster tucked back, large sleeves; \$2.00 values; Monday, each, \$1.95.**

## Pretty Trimmed Hats Worth Three Times the Price - \$1.48

For Monday we will offer a special collection of trimmed hats, about forty in the lot, medium and light colors, prettily trimmed with flowers and foliage; worth from two to three times the price asked; here's a glorious opportunity to purchase a new hat to finish out the season; Monday while they last, each \$1.48.

Fifty down new crash roses, pink, white, red, etc. fine quality, sold for one early in the season; Monday while they last per bunch. 15c

Old lot of fine straw hats, all colors, good style, worth up to 50c per yard; Monday while they last per yard. 5c

## 75c Black Taffeta Silk, 59c Yard.

19-inch black taffeta, suitable for coats, suits or drop skirts, all pure silk, imported metallic finish, a quality that will not break; sold about town at 75c; here Monday per yard, 59c.

**\$1.25 Black Beau de Soie, 98c Yard.**  
21-inch black beau de soie, all pure silk, reversible, brilliant mocha finish, with slip or wear shawl; very desirable for dresses; grade that always sells at \$1.25; pieces only; on sale Monday at, per yard, 98c.

**98c Printed Habutai, 69c Yard.**  
27-inch printed habutai, very desirable for mid-summer dresses, suitable for street or evening wear; direct copies of the high-priced French goods that retail from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per yard, printed on white ground, very sheer, will wash and bought to sell at 98c; Monday, per yard, 69c.

**Splendid Values in Dress Goods.**  
MOHAIRS, 36 inches wide, in black or navy blue, fast colors, very desirable for bathing costumes; 35 quality; Monday, per yard.

MISTRALS 36 inches wide, all wool, in pretty shades of brown, navy, royal, gray and ocher; sheer open mesh; worth 10c; Monday per yard.

MILANGE MUSTARLS 44 inches wide, in all the popular colors, grade that is regularly priced at \$1.25; Monday per yard.

**Bargains in Wanted Linings.**  
GLASS CLOTH 36 inches wide, in all the popular colors, for drop skirts and linings, fast colors, grade usually sold at 18c; Monday, per yard.

BLACK PERCALINE 36 inches wide, guaranteed fast dye; we will replace every yard that does not give satisfaction as good as any like lining in town; here Monday per yard.

LAMBSKIN SATEN full range of popular colors including white and black, 36 inches wide, pliable kid finish, suitable for drop skirts and fine foundation linings; worth 45c; here Monday per yard.

## \$1.50 11-4 Blankets \$1.25.

11-4 blankets in white, tan or gray, long soft fleecy nap, pretty colored borders; silk bound ends; excellent value at \$1.50; Monday per pair \$1.25.

## Good Feather Pillows \$1.50 Pair.

All feather pillows encased in fancy tick, size 19x26 inches, 9 lbs. to the pair; a bargain at \$1.75. Monday per pair \$1.50.

## \$1.75 Rope Portieres Monday \$1.25

A new line of short rope portieres, suitable for small arch ways, finished with good valance and tassels; just the thing for summer draperies; will cover a 6-foot opening; cheap at \$1.75; Monday each \$1.25.

## Long rope portieres, heavy rope, beautiful color combinations; large enough for an 8-foot opening; these would be cheap at \$4.50. Monday each \$3.50

## Good Smyrna Rugs \$1.25.

All wool Smyrna rugs, size 56x73 inches, perfectly reversible, good fringe, suitable for bath or bedroom, just the thing for the beach; Monday each \$1.25.

## Pro-Brunels Rugs \$2.00.

Heavy pro-Brunels rugs, size 56x73 inches; oriental and medallion effects; reversible; cheap at \$2.50; Monday each \$2.00.

## Summer Underwear Manufacturers' Samples At 1/3 and 1/2 Off

Our furnishing goods buyer on his recent eastern trip purchased the entire sample lines of men's underwear of Geo. B. Cramer & Bros. of New York. There's more than 3000 garments in the collection. These go on sale Monday at 1/3 and 1/2 off the regular price. The best things will find no newspaper publicity, however, the following items will give you an idea of the values.

**Lot No. 1—Manufacturers' samples of men's summer shirts and drawers, balbriggans, honey combs and ribbed garments; white, solid colors and fancy stripes; all 17 1/2 well finished; nearly all sizes in the lot; values up to 99c; sale price while they last per garment.** 17 1/2

**Lot No. 2—Men's summer shirts and drawers, manufacturers' samples; French balbriggans, also honey comb and ribbed garments; some like finish; plain colors and stripes; nearly all sizes in the collection—values 17 1/2 up to 75c; Sale price while they last per garment.** 17 1/2

**Lot No. 3—Manufacturers' samples of men's high grade summer shirts and drawers, some plain balbriggans others silk finished, some fancy weaves, both plain colors and stripes, some summer weight wool garments in the collection; a generous assortment of sizes, scarcely a garment in the lot but would be cheap at \$1.00 and many worth more; sale price while they last per garment.** 67 1/2

## Sale of Bedspreads.

Prices You'll Appreciate.

Colored bedspreads, size 80x86 inches, summer weight, in blue, pink and navy; excellent value at \$1.10. Monday, each.

Spreads for single beds, Marcellines patterns, splendidly finished; regular price \$1.00. Monday, each.

White fringed bed spreads, size 72x84 inches, very pretty patterns; these sell regularly at \$1.10. Monday, each.

Extra heavy, closely woven bed spreads, rich Marcellines patterns, good full size; regular \$1.35 value. Monday, each.

Full size bedspreads with cut corners, made especially for iron beds, extra good quality; crocheted in Marcellines patterns; usually sold at \$2.50, Monday, each.

Genuine Marcellines bedspreads, size 82x86 inches, the sort that sell regularly at \$2.75; Monday, each.

**\$1.75 Fancy Parasols 98c.**  
Fancy parasols in colors, also black and white, natural wood handles, pretty styles, values up to \$1.75; Monday, each 98c.

**\$3.49 Fancy Parasols \$1.95.**  
Stylish parasols, fancy colors, plain black and plain white; some tucked and ruffled; others plain; ebony finished handles; splendid values up to \$3.49; Monday, each \$1.95.

## Women's 25c and 50c Fancy Hose 17c

Women's hosiery, both black and navy blue, new drop stitch and openwork effects, new color combinations, a small lot; choice lot; some worth 25c, others 50c; Monday and Tuesday while they last, per pair 17c.

**25c Black Hose 18c.**  
Women's Hermsdorf black hose, fine full fashioned, double sole, elastic leg; regular 25c value; sale price, per pair 18c.

**LACE HOSE for misses, all over patterns, few with lace boot effects, full fashioned and fast colored; regular 25c value; sale price per pair.** 17c

**TAN COLORED HOSE for misses; these are the famous American silk, fine ribbed, seamless finish; nearly all sizes; good 25c values; Monday while they last, per pair.** 17c

**Women's 25c Underwear 17c.**  
Women's Summer Underwear, some allover lace striped white, pink and blue; some jersey ribbed vests; high neck and sleeves, all low neck and sleeveless; some knee pants that are trimmed; all excellent 25c values; Monday and Tuesday while they last, per garment 17c.

**15c Summer Vests 8c.**  
Women's twist ribbed summer vests, low neck and sleeves, white, blue or pink, some lace trimmed; 12 1/2c and 15c values; Monday and Tuesday each, 8c.

XXII<sup>nd</sup> YEAR.

## THEATERS—

With Dates of

ASON OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY—TUESDAY

"AMY R"

OROSCO'S BURBANK

THE NEILL-MOROS

"THE CH"

THE WORLD'S HITS

RPHEUM—Modern Vau

STRA YOUNG MEN

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